



THURSDAY NOVEMBER 10 1983

20p

THE TIMES TOMORROW

Squeezing in
The way to Oxford is
being broadened. Robin
Young looks at the efforts
to make selection more
fair

Pressing on
The feminist press: the
collecting impact of wacky
nonsense to a third world
conscience

FAN



Paying out
The behind-the-scenes
battle for the future of
arts subsidy in Britain
Skating round
"Social", the greatest
weasel word of our time
Serving up
Rex Bellamy reports on
the Benson and Hedges
Tennis Tournament at
Wembley

Earthquake panic hits Italy

An earthquake with its epicentre near Parma caused tremors and panic throughout northern Italy.

About 25 people were detained in hospital, most of them with injuries from falling masonry. People rushed into the streets and traffic was blocked for hours. Telephones were out of order.

Heineken chief kidnapped

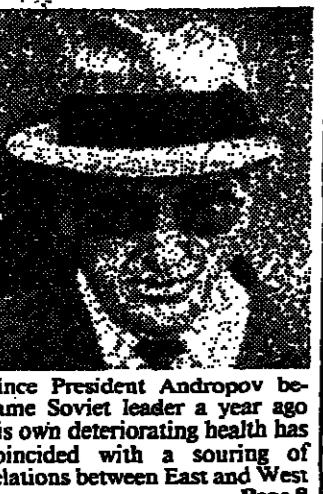
Mr Freddy Heineken, aged 60, head of the Heineken brewery, was kidnapped last night outside his Amsterdam offices by an armed gang.

Nurses protest

The Royal College of Nursing says health care will continue to deteriorate unless the Government revises its policy of cuts

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Détente sours



Since President Andropov became Soviet leader a year ago his own deteriorating health has coincided with a souring of relations between East and West

Page 8

Greenham bill
It has cost £1,520,000 to police the Greenham Common air base during the past year, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, told the Commons

Peace blockade, page 2

Japan visit
President Reagan, beginning his visit to Japan, has found that there are still wide differences between the two countries on trade

Page 8

Wilander out
Mats Wilander and Johan Krik were unexpectedly beaten yesterday in the Benson & Hedges tennis tournament at Wembley but Jimmy Connors won after losing the first set to Andreas Mauer.

Page 21

Leader page 13
Letters: On business revival, from Sir Terence Beckett, and Mr M. Dobson; armed intervention, from Dr M. H. Mendelson, and Mr A. H. McLuskey.
Leading articles: Howe's options, EEC rebate; Rough justice

Features, pages 10-12
Russell Johnston MP with a word in Mr Speaker's ear; Lord Lane suggests a new resolution against young criminality; Cleaning up video films; The Times profile: the Archbishop of York

Books, page 11
Woodrow Wyatt reviews Lord Bullock's biography of Ernest Bevin; William Rees-Mogg on Keynes; Stuart Evans on fiction; H.R.F. Keating on crime

Obituary, page 14

Sir John Fisher, Mr Alfred Friendly, Mrs Betty Nutall

Two-day deadline for union to lift Mercury blacking

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

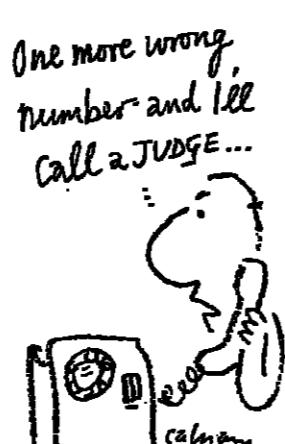
Trade union action aimed at blocking the Government's privatization of state industry was declared unlawful yesterday by the Court of Appeal. Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) workers were given 48 hours to lift their "blacking" of Mercury Communications, the private telecommunications system.

Leaders of the union met in Blackpool late last night to decide whether to obey the injunction granted by the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson, against their long-running industrial action. Despite left-wing resistance, indications were last night that the dispute will be called off.

Reversing the decision of the High Court, Sir John said: "There is massive evidence that the union was waging a campaign against political decisions to liberalize the industry and to privatize British Telecom... it is most unlikely that the union will be able to establish that there was at any material time a trade dispute between BT and its employees".

Lord Justice Mervyn Davies, sitting with the Master of the Rolls, said: "This has been and is in substantial degree a political and ideological campaign seeking to maintain the concept of public monopoly against private competition".

Lord Justice Dillon concurred with the decision to allow Mercury's appeal against a provisional decision by Mr Justice Mervyn Davies that the POEU was engaged in a legitimate trade dispute and



might win the substantive action for damages being brought by Mercury.

The immediate effect of the decision is that Mercury will be able to restart its programme of linking up with the British Telecom network which had been blacked by the post office engineers.

Mr Derek Evans, chief executive of Mercury Communications, said: "We are very pleased. The strength and unanimity with which the appeal judges have granted our injunction should leave no doubt in anyone's mind about the unlawfulness of the POEU action".

"Those many customers who wish to subscribe to Mercury may now do so knowing they have the full backing of the law and that Mercury will contribute to the overall expansion of

action to liberalize the industry and to privatize British Telecom... it is most unlikely that the union will be able to establish that there was at any material time a trade dispute between BT and its employees".

Union leaders committed to fighting the "living off" of state industry and services to the private sector had been hoping to use Mr Justice Mervyn Davies's judgment as a justification for industrial action to prevent privatization on the ground that they were seeking to save jobs.

In the High Court, the POEU pleaded immunity from civil action, claiming that it was

Continued on back page, col 5

Scoon names his advisory council

St George's, Grenada

contingency plans to fill any vacuum that may be created with the withdrawal of American forces." At the moment there are 3,000 American troops in the island.

All members of Sir Paul's Advisory Council are Grenadian. They are Mr Braithwaite (health, education, sport); Mr Arnold Cruikshank, senior manager, agricultural division of the Caribbean Development Bank (agricultural and industrial development); Dr James Devere Pitt, director of the Grenada Science Council (construction, housing, science); Dr Patrick Emmanuel, senior research fellow, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of the West Indies (foreign affairs, tourism); Dr Allan Kirton, permanent secretary in the Jamaican civil service (civil service and commercial secretariat); Mrs Joan Purcell, local director, Canadian Save the Children Fund (labour, women's affairs); Mr Christopher Williams, welfare and youth worker (without portfolio); Mr Raymond Smith, broadcasting administrator (telecommunications and postal services).

On the verandah of his eighteenth-century residence in St George's, Sir Paul read a statement to a crowd of journalists and cameramen.

Under Grenada's constitution, Sir Paul, the Queen's representative, became the legal authority on the downfall of the short-lived revolutionary military government.

In his statement Sir Paul said it was important that security in the island should take the form of a police operation as quickly as possible. He said there were plans to create a police force, free of politics, under the command of a Grenadian or West Indian police commissioner.

"Meanwhile, we shall continue to depend on the Caribbean peacekeeping force for the maintenance of order and to allay fears. We are looking at

Million car tax offences unpunished

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

More than a million vehicle excise duty offences, discovered and reported by the police and traffic wardens, failed to result in prosecution last year, a parliamentary report revealed yesterday.

Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, told MPs that 1,257,000 offences were reported last year to the Department of Transport's Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre. But the Department has only managed to check 588,000 of the offence reports received. He then added: "The Department estimates that up to half of the reports investigated do not result in recoveries, for various reasons".

Of the 669,000 offences which remained unchecked, 570,000 had been discarded "because they did not have the capacity to cope with them", Mr Downey reported. During the course of the year only 198,000 cases - 15.75 per cent - of offenders had been prosecuted or penalized. Fines, penalties and arrears amounted to £9.4m.

It had been estimated that in 1982-83 tax disc evasion resulted in a revenue loss of up to £174m.

Appropriation Accounts Vol 5, 1982-83, Commons paper 88-V, Stationery Office £7.10.

Continued on back page, col 4

Sainsbury chief set to join NHS team

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Roy Griffiths, deputy chairman and managing director of the Sainsbury supermarket group who led the recent inquiry into the management of the National Health Service, is expected to be appointed to the board which is to oversee the running of the service.

The Health Services Supervisory Board, which will be chaired by Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, was one of the main

Medical Officer on January 1;

and one of two other people with management skills and experience.

Mr Fowler is known to have a high regard for Mr Griffiths's abilities. He quickly accepted most of his recommendations for far-reaching changes in the way the health service is managed.

"Patients suffering", page 2

Sainsbury figures, page 17



The Princess of Wales arriving at the Guards' Chapel in London yesterday, where a memorial to the 42 Welsh guardsmen killed in the Falklands conflict was dedicated. The Prince of Wales, Colonel of the Welsh guards, read the funeral oration from *Pericles*.

Americans pinpoint Syrian artillery

From Robert Fisk, Beirut Meri

With Lebanon daily awaiting the "retaliation" America says it will take for the suicide bombing of its Marine headquarters in Beirut, a party of US Marines has made a secret trip into the mountains, high above the Lebanese capital, to pinpoint Druze and Syrian artillery positions which have been shelling their compound near the airport.

Two Jeep-loads of Marines carrying binoculars and cameras visited a remote Lebanese Army observation post on a cliff edge at the village of Beit Meri within the past four days and spent more than half an hour marking out the Druze and Syrian gun pits, clearly visible across the gorge of the Metn river.

The Marines, usually remarkably open about their activities in Beirut, made no announcement of their reconnaissance trip, though a Marine spokesman said yesterday that a

ceasefire had been agreed in northern Lebanon between his own forces and those of the Syrian-backed PLO rebels. It

came just as the Marines were shelling their compound near the airport.

While it might be possible for warships to hit the area, the steeply sloping nature of the terrain suggests the Americans might well have to hit the guns from the air, if they wish to have any effect. Some Marines certainly believe this is the only effective method of destroying the artillery.

"We have cooperated with them in that."

However, the Lebanese Army is perfectly capable of carrying out its own targeting and military sources in Beirut believe the Marines were in fact charting possible targets for American air strikes or naval bombardment.

Some sources say such strikes

compound over the past two months have come from batteries just outside this village.

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At its observation post, not far from the classical ruins that once made Beit Meri a tourist resort, Lebanese troops say they could positively identify the recent source of fire in the

Continued on back page, col 4

The stampede means that investors lucky enough to get shares are guaranteed an instant profit when dealing is over.

A premium of between 25p and 50p above the 115p price at which shares were offered, was being offered, was offered, was being forecast by stockbrokers last night.

The company, which owns Aspinall's Cheetah in Knightsbridge and The Aspinall Circus, will be valued on the Stock Exchange at a minimum of 260m.

It appears to be less than 1.2 miles in diameter and it was about 19 million miles from the Earth when it was first observed.

Nine new 'stars' found by satellite

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The discovery of nine mysterious objects which are baffling astronomers was announced yesterday by the Rutherford-Appleton laboratory at Chilton, Oxfordshire.

The "stars" were recorded by the satellite IRAS, which carries a unique type of telescope, whose infra-red detector sees radiation from cold masses of gas filtered out by the atmosphere.

Twice a day its observations are relayed to the radio astronomy observatory at Chilton which passes 900km above the countryside.

The telescope of IRAS, which stands for Infra-red Astronomical Satellite, was launched in January and has recorded more than 200,000 objects.

But the map of the sky it provides differs considerably from that seen from the ground on a clear night. It presents a picture which allows astronomers to see behind the dust veils which obscure stars in formation or in their death throes.

The constellation of Orion, for example, occupies a much bigger area of the sky than that shown by maps presented from optical telescopes.

IRAS, which is sponsored by Britain, the Netherlands and the US, allows astronomers to peer through the dust veil of the Milky Way and to see a planetary system in formation in Vega.

Most objects can be correlated with known planets, stars, galaxies and quasars, but the latest discoveries have strong infra-red emissions in an uncrowded part of the sky which has no objects recorded previously by other telescopes.

One of the British scientists involved, Dr Michael Rowan-Robinson, of Queen Mary College, London, offered several possible explanations.

If the nine objects were close to Earth, perhaps on the edge of the solar system, they would have to be about the size of the planet Jupiter.

Alternatively, dying red stars or newly-forming stars shrouded in dust could give the same sort of image as that received.

Or the objects could be starburst galaxies at the furthest part of the universe, emitting infra-red energy of far greater power than visible light, hence the failure to see these objects with ground-based optical telescopes.

Another discovery announced yesterday was the observation by Mr Simon Green of Leicester University, working with Dr John Davies, of an object in the solar system, possibly a dead comet, given the temporary designation of 1983 TB.

It appears to be less than 1.2 miles in diameter and it was about 19 million miles from the Earth when it was first observed.

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Patients suffering under 'NHS blood-letting regime', nurses say

By Nicholas Timmins, Health Services Correspondent

Patients face a continuously deteriorating health service unless the Government reconsiders staff and cash cuts, the Royal College of Nursing said yesterday.

As the college published a list of ward closures, ambulance service cuts, and closures or postponements of services for the old, mentally ill and mentally handicapped, Mrs Sheila Quinn, its president said that was "conclusive" evidence that patient care was suffering.

She told the college's annual meeting in Manchester that the Government was right to want maximum value for money. But the college could not agree to the "specific" blood-letting regime" being imposed.

This Government is demanding too much too quickly; these cuts cannot be imposed without standards of care - and patients - suffering".

The college's initial survey of the effects of the cuts lists closures of wards treating respiratory, orthopaedic and gynaecological conditions. It says that smear tests for cervical cancer are being cut in Newcastle and elsewhere, and that in the northern region, five projects for the mentally ill or handicapped have been delayed and an 18-bed psychiatric unit in Hartlepool has been closed.

In the South-east, Bexley and

Eastbourne health authorities yesterday the closure of the Prince of Wales Hospital, in Tottenham, north London.

Mr Clarke said that closure of the hospital would release £2m for services for the old, mentally ill and mentally handicapped, and allow in-patient services to be concentrated at the North Middlesex Hospital in Edmonton and out-patient services at St Ann's Hospital.

● The Government yesterday received an unexpected accolade for its success in reducing NHS management costs.

Mr Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General, reported last night to the Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts: "In cash terms, there has been an increase of over £140m in management costs between 1979-80 and 1982-83; in real terms there has been a saving of £10m in England, £300m in Wales, with no change in Scotland."

"The large measure of success in realizing the management cost percentage targets has been achieved largely because in real terms total NHS resources have increased while resources allocated to management have remained broadly constant."

But his report noted that health authority returns did not identify where the savings had been made.

● Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, approved

Oxford plans a shift away from hospitals

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Oxford Regional Health Authority is drawing up plans for a big shift in health care from hospitals to the community with far more day-care surgery and shorter admissions for maternity patients.

A draft of a 10-year strategic plan that the region is preparing argues that £16m could be saved from its acute hospital services to provide extra funds for elderly, mentally ill, and mentally handicapped patients in community rather than hospital care.

About £14m could be saved by treating up to a quarter of operations as day cases.

The plan is being drawn up after ministers rejected controversial proposals from the Oxford region last year that would have cut £12m from the cost of its acute services by radical measures, such as refusing to treat people from outside the region, charging for non-urgent operations, and closing medium-size hospitals.

The region argues that the £45m it might expect in growth over the next decade would allow services only to stand still. To free money for the development of services for the mentally ill, mentally handicapped, and elderly money unacceptable or not".

Talks today on extending miners' overtime ban

By Our Labour Editor

Miners' leaders meet today at the end of the second week of a national overtime ban to decide their next move in the face of intensifying pressure from the National Coal Board for a secret pithead ballot.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the board, said after meeting pitmen at Thoresby colliery in Nottinghamshire: "The overtime ban is having no effect whatsoever. We have stocks and supplies that will last until 1985."

"I am surprised at the number of miners who have had no chance to decide whether they want the pay increase or the overtime ban. I always understood this union believed in a democratic process. The sooner men are able to express their views on the offer, the better it will be for the industry."

The board has offered an increase of 5.2 per cent, ranging from £4.90 to £6.80 on basic rates, to 190,000 mineworkers. The new rates were due to come into operation on November 1.

There is also some pressure

from within the union for a ballot. Mr Joe McKie, Midlands area president of the National Union of Mineworkers, is quoted in the latest edition of the board's journal *Coal News* as saying: "If the board are really saying there is no more money forthcoming, the national executive should make the decision to consult the men by ballot."

The overtime ban, he argues, relates to the defence of the industry and "has nothing to do with the pay claim". Other moderates take a similar view, and there is likely to be a move at today's union executive meeting to test support for an early poll.

In its first week the overtime ban caused a loss of 241,000 tonnes of coal production, about 11 per cent of normal output. But because output was already running ahead of demand, all customers except those taking antracite received their full needs.

The miners lost about £1.5m in earnings and the board says that pay packets will be even thinner.

Duffy raises hopes of union merger

By Our Labour Correspondent

Renewed attempts are to be made to forge an amalgamation between the engineers' and electricians' unions, which would create a union of almost 1.5 million members and a powerful voice of moderation inside the TUC and Labour Party.

Added impetus has been given to the merger plans between the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union by the retirement at the end of the year of Mr Frank Chapple, the forceful leader of the electricians for the past 20 years.

Mr Terence Duffy, AUEW president, who was guest speaker at the electricians' conference in Blackpool yesterday, said that he hoped there could be an amalgamation before he retired in less than four years.

Liberals given £250,000 to fight European poll

By Patricia Clough

The Liberal Party will be given £250,000 by the European Parliament's Liberal group for its campaign in next year's European elections, it was announced in London yesterday.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said at a joint press conference that none of the money would be passed on to the Social Democrats.

Herr Martin Bangemann, the president of the European Liberal and Democratic group, invited the Social Democrats to join the group if any of them were elected to Strasbourg next June.

But although that could mean a share in the funds, the Social Democrats preferred to remain uncommitted for the time being.

Herr Bangemann made a plea for proportional representation in Britain.

The £250,000 which Herr

CPSA 'No' to Labour affiliation

Lower-paid civil servants would have to be found by cutting spending on acute services.

"This is not a document about cuts", an authority official said yesterday. "It is about an imaginative way of looking at how we can cope with increases in demand while doing something about the cinderella services."

"Taken over 10 years, we think there might be a potential saving of £16m by doing things more efficiently than we are at the moment".

● About twenty companies that make up and fit spectacle lenses and then sell them to National Health Service patients through their own shops have made "unintended profits" between 1977 and 1981 of about £5.3m, it was disclosed last night (our Political Correspondent writes).

Mr Gordon Downey, Comptroller and Auditor General, told the Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts last night that he had discovered that the Department of Health and Social Services had failed to take action on the unintended profits because it had "no way of establishing whether these profits were unacceptable or not".

Under the Trade Union Bill now going through Parliament, unions will be compelled to hold a vote on the continuation of their political fund before the middle of 1985; labour movement sources fear that up to 15 unions could be obliged to sever their links with the party.

Unions whose political funds are most at risk are thought to be those with large white-collar and women memberships.

Under that heading are included the shop workers' union, USDAW; the clerical union, APM; Mr Clive Jenkins's union, ASTMS; and some craft unions.

The CPSA first voted to join the Labour Party in 1918; last month's £50,000 ballot is unlikely to be repeated for at least five years.



Nodding acquaintance: Lord Tony Pandy (left), the former Speaker, with Mr Bob Paisley, the former Liverpool football manager, in London yesterday after a "men of the year" lunch held to raise money for disabled children and adults (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

THEY HAVE COMMITTED EVERY CRIME IN THE BOOK Yet the Cabinet cannot touch them



They are free to spend, spend, spend

UNTIL TODAY'S MEETING OF THE STAR CHAMBER CERT X

Former defence chief questions military value of cruise

By David Cross

Lord Carver, former Chief of the Defence Staff between 1973 and 1976, last night questioned their military value of cruise missiles, which are about to be subject to nuclear blackmail.

"In some way or another we shall be forced to do or to accept unpleasant things, because the Soviet Union has a superiority in certain types of system", he said.

But a blackmailer depended on his victim being afraid to disclose something. One who was not afraid could not be blackmailed. "If we could accept that, it does not matter how many warheads and systems of delivery the other side has.

Lord Carver, who was delivering the second annual lecture to the council under the title "Nuclear Weapons in Europe", said that when one was asked that kind of question, one was told that unless Nato, which meant the United States,

waste his money on providing anything more than that himself."

"It would be criminally irresponsible for any Western leader to initiate a nuclear strike on the assumption that the Soviet Union either would not answer back in kind or would do so to such a limited degree that we could regard it as acceptable within whatever we are out war aims", he said.

A genuine acceptance of policies of "no first use" would mean that nuclear forces could be reduced to those required only as a retaliatory threat, he argued. As a first step Nato should get rid of the shortest range weapons - artillery shells - now, without complicating things by demanding that the Russians must reciprocate.

Trident 'best bet for Britain'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

If Britain were to cancel its plans to acquire the Trident strategic nuclear missile system it would amount to unilateral disarmament, according to Admiral of the Fleet Lord Lewin, who retired nearly a year ago as chief of the defence staff.

He told a conference yesterday organized by King's College London on the future of British sea power that Trident was "far and away the best bet for the United Kingdom" and was the most cost-effective solution to the need to replace the present Polaris system.

Lord Lewin said that in financial terms the acquisition

into the next century". Lord Lewin said.

What was missed by people like Dr David Owen, who suggested that Trident should be cancelled and Polaris run on, perhaps as a bargaining chip, was that Polaris was quite useless as a bargaining chip. The Soviet Union would only have to wait for it to become unseervable.

A government which would cancel Trident was not supporting the independent strategic deterrent. Polaris would lose its credibility not only in the eyes of an enemy but in British eyes as well, Lord Lewin said.

Success claimed in peace blockade

By Pat Healy

Greenham Women Against Cruise claimed last night that traffic in and out of RAF Wethersfield, Essex, was halted by 300 protesters taking part in the 24-hour vigil outside 102 American military installations in Britain.

The Ministry of Defence said last night that it had no information about a blockade at the base, which it said had minor military importance.

The peace camps were set up in support of the Greenham women's legal action against President Reagan in New York to prevent cruise missiles being deployed in Britain.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, announced in a Commons written reply last night that the cost of policing Greenham Common over the past year was £1,520,000 of which £951,000 was police overtime and other additional costs.

● NEW YORK: Legal papers for the effort to prevent deployment of cruise missiles in Britain were filed in a New York Federal Court yesterday by 13 women from the Greenham Common movement (Zoriana Fyodorovskiy writes).

The 13 plaintiffs are joined by US congressmen and have assembled military, medical and scientific witnesses.

The action is being taken under the American alien Tort Claims Act, an 18th century law against piracy.

Ministers get a lecture

By Peter Hemmings

Sir Douglas Wass, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury until Easter, had a message in his first BBC Radio 4 last night for ministers who will engage in battle at today's Cabinet discussion on public spending.

He said that more advanced cost-benefit analysis could give them a sounder basis for making choices.

Sir Douglas recommended a revival of Mr Edward Heath's analytic system for assessing

spending programmes against their original objectives.

Whitehall should also experiment with the American practice of zero-based budgeting where a government department works out what would happen if an existing activity was ended.

Sir Douglas questioned whether ministers outside the Treasury were kept well enough informed to take big decisions on the management of the economy and the Budget.

Telephone engineers reject new system

By David Felton

Labour Correspondent
British Telecom's plans to modernize its telephone exchanges using the new micro-technology - System X - were thrown into serious doubt last night after the union conference of telephone engineers decided to block its introduction.

The Post Office Engineering Union's conference in Blackpool rejected the advice of its left-wing executive that there should be continuing discussions on the use of the new system, which is designed to replace the present mechanical exchanges. Instead delegates decided there should be no further work on System X until a national staffing agreement had been reached with British Telecom.

Threatened job losses resulting from System X were variously estimated by union moderates to amount to 40 per cent and by left-wingers to be as high as 90 per cent. Delegates agreed that there had to be a national agreement on jobs before the union was prepared to talk to the management about the introduction of any more new exchanges.

British Telecom has invested about £250m so far in System X and had hoped to have the new modernized exchanges operating in 12 areas next year. Thirty exchanges are due to go over to System X in 1986, with the total rising to 60 by 1988.

The management said last night that it had signed an agreement with the union in 1980 which guaranteed job security and allowed for all job losses resulting from System X to be handled through natural wastage, redeployment, retraining or early retirement.

The union had been guaranteed that none of its members would lose their jobs through redundancy.

A joint study by British Telecom and the union in Manchester concluded that plans for the system's introduction in 1986 would reduce the number of engineers engaged on exchange maintenance from the present 253 to 41.

Mr Douglas Rice, a London delegate, told the conference that in his area the number of POEU members employed in one exchange would drop from 223 to 20.

Post schemes using the system, which is based on microchips, are in operation at Woodbridge, Arrington, Cambridge, Hale and London.

A final decision on whether to renew cooperation will rest with a special conference that the union is now committed to calling after talks with British Telecom on a national staffing agreement.

Daily Express censured over march report

The Daily Express is censured by the Press Council today for a serious lapse from journalistic standards in a report about unemployed marchers.

It upholds a complaint by the People's March for Jobs '83 that the newspaper published an inaccurate story and editorial reflecting on the march and its offer of a brief letter for publication did not fully correct the report.

The Daily Express had reported that Jobcentres' offers of jobs had been rejected by 74 unemployed marchers the day before the march. The editorial contrasted the few who had reached Lancashire with the thousands of hunger marchers in the 1930s.

The Press Council finds that the report was untrue and the editorial did not mention that the march had been limited to 50 people from each region. The approach offering jobs to the marchers had been made not by the Jobcentre managers but by the Daily Express reporter.

Mr David Dimbleby, the broadcaster, and the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) are expected to be decided tomorrow.

Mr Dimbleby is seeking a High Court injunction against the union to stop it supporting 14 journalists formerly employed by his Richmond and Twickenham Times group of newspapers.

The hearing

Homebuyers' hopes fade as the Leeds opposes early mortgage rate cut

By Peter Wilson-Smith



Leeds Permanent, Britain's fourth biggest building society, put paid to any lingering hopes of a pre-Christmas cut in the mortgage rate yesterday when it joined the ranks of societies in favour of delay.

Nearly all the big societies have now lined up publicly against the Abbey National which is eager to reduce the 11.25 per cent mortgage rate by up to 1 per cent next month.

Although societies are now free to move rates independently, the concerted opposition to an early cut means that homebuyers are unlikely to see a fall in their monthly mortgage payments until the new year.

Mr Peter Heningway, chief general manager of the Leeds Permanent, said yesterday: "The time is not yet ripe for a reduction in the mortgage rates. Demand continues to exceed supply. It is our responsibility to ensure a steady flow of mortgage funds and I do not see a general downward movement in rates at least until the new year."

Although record savings are

general manager of the Woolwich, which is against an early move, said recently that the societies had cut their rates prematurely last year and then spent the next seven months regretting it. He thought that the societies should consider a reduction from January 1.

Building society chiefs met yesterday to discuss mortgage rates and the full council of the Building Societies Association is expected to make a final decision on the "advised" rate at its meeting tomorrow.

Abbey National said yesterday that it would continue to argue vigorously in favour of a reduction. After speculation that it might decide to lower its rates without waiting for the other societies, Mr Richard Baglin, the general manager, said: "We are going to wait and see the outcome on Friday".

Privately, however, it is accepted by building society executives that it is virtually impossible for any society to lower its rates on its own, even though the abolition of the cartel now leaves them free to do so.

reported because of the attractive rates offered, many of the big societies are still unable to meet demand. Mortgage queues have fallen sharply recently but the societies want more time to reduce the backlog.

This week's poor money supply figures, combined with recent predictions that interest rates may have bottomed out, are also likely to lend weight to those arguing for delay.

Mr Alan Cumming, chief

Kidnap wife assaulted, court told

A kidnap victim listened helplessly and furiously as his wife was sexually assaulted in the Central Criminal Court was told London yesterday.

Mr Emmanuel Xuerb, a businessman, and his wife Maria, aged 25, were both allegedly taken to a house in Croydon from their home in Bromley, Kent, by kidnappers who demanded a £2m ransom.

On the first night, Mr Xuerb said, he tried to escape but his neck was bound by a noose to a radiator. His wife was in the room next door. He heard the kidnapper who he knew only as Number One, sexually threaten his wife.

Mr Xuerb said: "The door was slightly open, so I could hear. I heard her pleading with him. Then I heard something like 'If you don't, I will do it in front of him.' It was the voice of Number One."

"I pleaded with people who kept coming in to see me to let me see Maria. Number One came in and told me to shut up and hit me."

Hours later, Mr Xuerb, said kidnapper Number Two took him into Maria's room. "I asked Maria if anything had happened. She said 'no'. I asked her to swear and she swore 'no'."

Anastasi Panas, a green grocer, and George Panas, a driving instructor, both of Dunston Road, Battersea, south-London have denied kidnapping the couple, falsely imprisoning them and blackmailing George Panas has also denied indecently assaulting Mrs Xuerb.

The trial continues today.

Rape study criticizes the police

Scottish police forces are likely to be asked to set up specialist rape investigation squads after the publication yesterday of a Scottish Office report highly critical of police handling of alleged sexual assaults.

The officers selected should be better trained and the squads should contain more women. After investigating procedure in Glasgow and Edinburgh, the report confirms allegations made increasingly recently that police treatment of victims is often unsympathetic.

Complaints however, were mainly directed against the CID - more than 80 per cent of women interviewed were happy with their treatment by uniformed officers.

The report says that the problem mainly arises from a built-in scepticism on the part of CID officers.

"It was almost as if there were two different approaches adopted by the police, an initial hardline sceptical attitude which when overturned by the convincing features of the complainant's story, turned into a supportive and sympathetic attitude."

A joint statement from the chief constables of Edinburgh and Lothian and Strathclyde police forces accused the researchers of not producing a balanced report.

Synod anger over women priests

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The division and tension in the Church of England over women priests came to the surface in the General Synod yesterday when angry words were expressed on both sides.

A measure allowing the temporary licensing in England of women priests from overseas passed its first reading as expected, but the size and strength of resistance indicated that the final outcome is uncertain.

The vote in favour fell short of the two thirds majority that will eventually be required and one leading opponent said afterwards: "This is an orange light turning to red".

The Rev Brian O'Connor, of Rochester diocese, was applauded loudly for a bitter attack on the synod's business managers for designating the measure as one that will need such a large final majority, together with approval in a majority of dioceses.

"If you go on slamming the door in our faces, then you leave us no option but one day to kick it down," he said.

Canon George Austin, of St Albans Diocese, called that "the most disgraceful speech I have



Dame Mary Donaldson and her grandchildren trying out the Lord Mayor's coach, which will be pulled by Whitbread's shire horses. (Photograph: John Manning).

New move to tackle erring lawyers

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society is seeking wide new statutory powers to reprimand or warn erring solicitors, as part of reforms to the complaints system.

The changes proposed coincide with criticism of the society's handling of two recent cases. Mr Stanley Best, chairman of the British legal Association, has called for a public inquiry into the way the society deals with complaints against solicitors.

The society wants power to order a solicitor to rectify at his own expense mistakes he has made in the conduct of a client's case. Powers are also being sought to order a solicitor to pay back costs to a client.

The society says its professional purposes committee should be able to compel a solicitor to show it a file, and more powers are being sought to tackle the misbehaviour of solicitors' clerks.

The society has so far responded only in part to a recommendation that it should analyse and publish details of complaints received.

Dame Mary rehearses her show

The Lord Mayor's procession in the City of London on Saturday is a family affair, Dame Mary Donaldson, who will be London's first lady Lord Mayor, set the tone yesterday by taking her six grandchildren to try out the gilded coach in which she will lead the procession.

The children, two of whom have travelled from their home in Canada to attend the event, will not be in the coach on Saturday.

The procession, which leaves Guild hall at 11am, will contain more than 50 decorated floats illustrating this year's theme, "It's People That Matter". It will travel via St Paul's Cathedral into the Strand and stop at the Royal Courts of Justice, where the Lord Mayor will be greeted by the Lord Chief Justice and judges.

To a recommendation that the processes of investigation and adjudication of complaints should be separated, the society replies: "The commission got it wrong." Investigations are by staff and where necessary by the society's solicitors.

The society has so far responded only in part to a recommendation that it should analyse and publish details of complaints received.

Top businessmen tell teachers what industry wants

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Morpeth

Sixteen senior industrialists returned to school yesterday to learn what has changed since they were pupils and to tell schools what industry wants from them.

At King Edward VI Comprehensive in Morpeth, Northumberland, industrialists from Vickers, Procter and Gamble, Ford, British Shipbuilders and other companies watched pupils learning about technology, keying into microcomputers and typing.

They did not agree in their criticisms although all said that children should have a broad education and be able to analyse problems and express themselves.

Mr Graham Shepley, of Northern Engineering Industries, said that children were not being prepared enough for the new technologies of the 1990s.

Others said that the school had gone too far in trying to meet all the different demands put on it and that what was needed was basic grounding in science and mathematics.

Mr Shepley asked: "Why is it necessary to teach woodwork still?" Mr Barry Crowther, head of science, said that there was a problem in the school because of the lack of coordination between science and technology. Woodwork could be taught intelligently if the two were combined he said.

Mr Gerald Boxall, chief executive of Vickers Defence Systems, offered the services of

Plea for computer program cash

By Our Education Correspondent

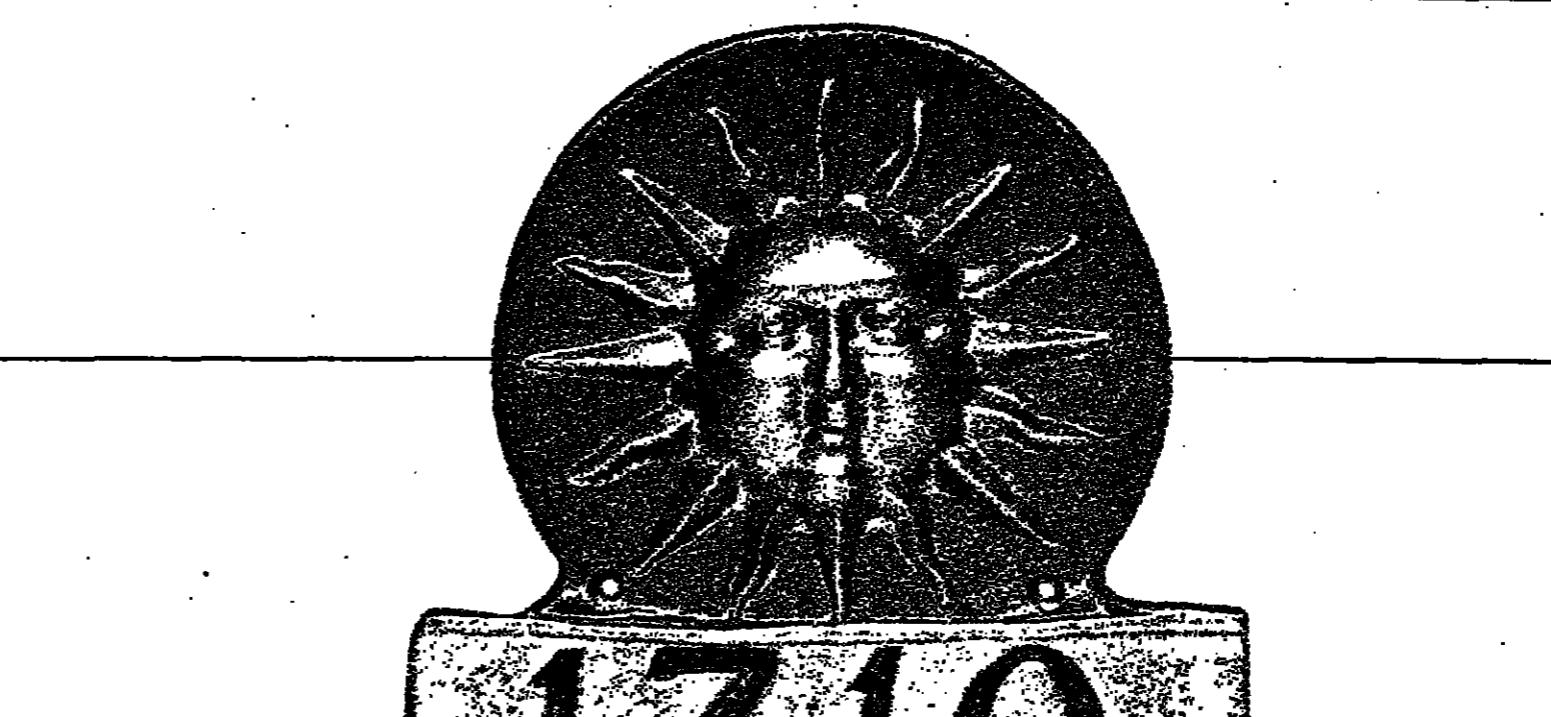
Hotel in London. There are 49 stands and publishers, notably Macmillan (in conjunction with Sinclair), Schofield and Sims, and Longman have produced software to coincide with it.

The exhibition opened yesterday by Mr Edward Rowlands, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney has been organized in response to teachers' requests. There was a serious shortage of software, particularly good programs, until recently.

The school software market is small and not lucrative. There are about 2,000 secondary schools and they are used to paying low prices. The profits lie in the personal computer market.

Otherwise schools would be slow to make purchases of funds and school-book publishers, many of whom have entered the software market, would not get the feedback needed to improve and update material.

About 2,000 teachers are expected to attend the fair, which continues until this evening at the Regent Crest



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PARLIAMENT November 9 1983

British troops staying in multinational force

MIDDLE EAST

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, in reporting to the Commons on his recent visit to Jordan, Egypt and Israel and answering questions about the situation in the Middle East, particularly in Lebanon, said he did not believe it was right to contemplate the withdrawal of the British contingent from the multinational peacekeeping force.

He was replying to Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexleyheath, C) who said that neither retribution nor revenge were part of the role of the peacekeeping force. Did it not follow that if one element of the multinational force indulged in such activity, the British contingent should be withdrawn?

Mr Luce said retribution was not the objective of the British Government which sought, by whatever means possible, support for recovery in Lebanon and the other dispute. That was what all their efforts should be bent upon.

He considered the Reagan plan was the best basis on which to move forward and indicated he had found a considerable degree of support for it.

Dealing with his talk, he said the Government remained fully committed to the Venice Declaration and the first principle of the right to security of the state of Israel and also the Palestinian people having the right to self-determination.

Mr Stuart Bell (Middlesbrough, Lab) did have the impression from these governments that we were following the policy of the United States in the Middle East or, if not, were we following European policy? If they had the impression that we were following the American policy with its twists and turns, what did he do to disabuse these governments of that impression?

Mr Luce I am resolutely following British policy. (Conservative cheers). I was concerned during my discussions how they thought we could best give renewed vigour to solving the Arab/Israel dispute as well as the Lebanon and what help would be most constructive.

Mr Dennis Walters (Westbury, C): Would he agree that the situation in the Middle East is so dangerous that no short-term measures are adequate? The time has come to try to sponsor a meeting to discuss a

comprehensive long-term settlement above all to the principles of the Venice Declaration?

Mr Luce There are great dangers in the situation in the Middle East.

The Israeli problem has become stagnant and stagnation breeds despair. That in turn breeds violence and great dangers not just for Israel, but for the Arabs and Palestinians.

Israel and Palestine have so much at stake that I believe it is important for Britain in conjunction as far as possible with our European partners and other parties to the disputes, to think positively what we can do to help.

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West, Lab): Unless and until the Syrians are prepared to leave the Lebanon, there can be no hope for peace. Did he discuss what prospects there are of Syria agreeing to go, in the same way as the Israelis have agreed to do?

Mr Luce I discussed with all parties the problem of the Lebanon. There is no shadow of doubt that if there is to be a peaceful settlement in the Lebanon, it is essential for all forces to withdraw.

I had an assurance from the Israeli Government that it is their priority to do so. I think they will honour that obligation as soon as possible. It is essential that all forces withdraw as soon as possible from the Lebanon.

Mr Anthony Nelson (Chichester, C): Did he discuss with King Hussein that prospect in the West Bank had deteriorated in recent months? If so, would he agree that the subjection of the PLO by the Syrian Government does effectively reflect the Rabat agreement and the way is clear for King Hussein to play a more active and positive role in finding a solution to this continuing problem?

Mr Luce I did discuss the dispute in considerable detail in Jordan as well as the present stagnation in the Middle East. We all noted the violence between the Syrian element and the PLO. We acknowledged the position is uncertain and we do not know what will happen as a result of that.

Our primary concern, apart from the security of Israel, is the position of the Palestinians and their views on their rights to self-determination.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on Foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Leeds East, Lab): Did he protest to the Israeli Government about its refusal to let him meet representatives of the Arab majority on the West Bank? Does he still maintain that self-

determination for the Palestine population is an essential element in any possible solution for the Middle East problem?

Mr Luce I had a most useful dialogue with the leaders of the Israeli Government. It was with some regret that some of the leaders on the West Bank were not able to see me. It is singularly important for a country that is strongly democratic such as Israel, that everyone should be able to talk to each other.

Mr Enoch Powell (Down South, OUP): Self-determination is meaningless apart from territory.

Mr Luce We believe the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people is something which, if it is not fulfilled in whatever way the parties to the problem agree, then the problem of the Arab-Israeli dispute will continue and continue.

We shall get violence and that will be contrary to the interests of Israel, the Arab countries and Western interests as well.

Mr Whitney: The President and his administration have made clear that their objectives are to establish peace and economic progress in Central America. On Lebanon clearly those forces have a right to self-defence, but the objective is to secure peace. We share those objectives, which are being pursued in conjunction with our US allies.

Mr Peter Blaikie (Blackpool South, Lab): Does he accept the differences of opinion with the US Administration on a number of matters recently, will the Government attach first importance to developing and maintaining our close relationship with the US within Nato?

Mr Whitney: This is the Government's position and that view is shared on the other side of the Atlantic. Most MPs are ready to recognize the immense contribution that the alliance has made and will continue to make to peace and security in western Europe.

Mr David Stewart (Western Isles, SNP): What is the necessity of the close alliance with the US? Many people are extremely alarmed at the trigger-happy response of the President over recent days.

If any action is taken against South American countries on the Lebanon the British Government should not be seen to be in support of these adventures. President Reagan should be informed that international diplomacy these days requires something more sophisticated than the simple response of the President over recent days.

It was premature to talk about a shift by the United States to an anti-American policy.

Mr Raymond Whitney, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (London, Lab): Did he protest to the Israeli Government about its refusal to let him meet representatives of the Arab majority on the West Bank? Does he still maintain that self-

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Alfonsín pledges to seek peaceful solution to Falklands dispute

From Douglas Tweedie, Buenos Aires

Señor Raúl Alfonsín, who will become Argentina's first civilian President for nearly eight years when he takes office on December 10, has said that his government "will use all the diplomatic means at our disposal to achieve a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom".

In his first public statement on the Falklands issue since he won a surprisingly comfortable victory in the elections 10 days ago, Señor Alfonsín said: "We are convinced that negotiations between the two countries under the good offices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations are the appropriate way to solve this dispute in a just and permanent fashion."

He added that such discussions would have to be "within the framework of the pertinent UN resolutions, and specifically Resolution 37/9 of the General Assembly". Señor Alfonsín did not mention the possibility of signing a formal

cessation of hostilities with Britain.

The Economy Minister, Señor Bernardo Grinspun, will have the difficult task of rebuilding Argentina's recession-hit economy, reducing an inflation rate of more than 300 per cent, and repaying a \$40bn (£26bn) foreign debt.

The Defence Minister will be Señor Raúl Borras, a provincial businessman who was one of the key strategists of Señor Alfonsín's campaign. He will have responsibility for maintaining control over the coup-prone armed forces, while fulfilling the President-elect's pledge to reduce military spending from 30 per cent to 20 per cent of the budget.

Most of the Cabinet members are close aides and personal acquaintances of Señor Alfonsín, a sign that the new President wishes to maintain tight control over important areas of government.

The Economy, Defence, and Labour ministries are considered crucial to Señor Alfonsín's chances of establishing a strong government that will



Alfonsín's new faces: Señor Caputo, Foreign Minister (left), Grinspun, Economy, and Tróccoli, Interior.

Argentina pushes for diplomatic victory

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Last-minute lobbying by Britain and Argentina was under way yesterday as the United Nations General Assembly prepared to debate the Falklands dispute. Argentina was again certain to win diplomatically what it had lost on the battlefield.

Its position, which calls for resumption of negotiations with Britain on sovereignty over the islands, was expected to be further strengthened by the election of a new Argentine Government apparently free from military shackles. Last year in the assembly Argentina

secured a 90-12 majority with 52 abstentions.

Britain hoped at best to prevent erosion of support for its stand. Abstentions are regarded as tacit approval for Britain's contention that Argentina should not be rewarded for having resorted to force last year.

Argentina has been working hard for the European votes, which in political terms should automatically go to Britain, but which last year went into the abstentions.

Britain's lobbying strategy has been to reinforce the view that the newly-elected Argentine

Government should not be sent an erroneous signal by the assembly.

British diplomats have emphasized not only the paramount importance of self-determination but also that its overtures to Argentina on normalization of relations have been spurned.

It was nevertheless thought to be an uphill struggle for Britain.

The United States was again thought likely to vote in favour of negotiations on sovereignty, which Britain claims is an Argentine strategem for talks with a predetermined outcome.

Algerian leader thaws out French

From Roger Beardwood Paris

President Benjedid Chadli of Algeria will fly home today after an official visit to France that has done much to reduce the bitterness left by French colonial rule and the struggle for independence, which ended two decades ago.

The visit, the first by an Algerian head of state, started with starchy protocol on Monday, when Mr Chadli and his entourage were welcomed at Orly airport by President Mitterrand, M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, and members of the government.

The growing warmth of the two Presidents' feelings for each other soon turned the visit into a personal triumph for both of them.

The thaw became obvious on Tuesday, when Mr Chadli attended a reception at the Hotel Inter-Continental, near the Place de la Concorde, for 1,500 members of the Algerian community - workers, doctors, lawyers, artists, entertainers, bankers and businessmen.

At first, formality prevailed, as Mr Chadli and M Mitterrand welcomed guests and complimented each other's countries. Then M Mitterrand said: "Mr President, I want to meet your fellow countrymen." After a moment, though, that line was not in the script, Mr Chadli answered: "Of course, of course. They're waiting for us."

Flanked by security men, the two presidents went to a balcony overlooking the ballroom and the crowd below greeted them with loud applause. Mr Chadli spoke first, in Arabic. The burden of his speech was the past, past, so let us now build the future.

M Mitterrand replied: "We reject racism and intolerance. France remains hospitable. As brothers, we can speak freely to each other, observe each other's laws, habits and morals,



Symbol of friendship: President Chadli of Algeria (centre) after laying a wreath yesterday at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris.

and put before everything our good feelings and mutual respect.

Yesterday, after driving along a flag-decked Champs Elysées, and blocking traffic in much of central Paris, Mr Chadli met M Jacques Chirac, Mayor of Paris.

Behind the glitter and pomp the two leaders were preoccupied by pressing matters.

The French and Algerian delegations also discussed the growing crisis in the Middle

East, the role of Libya in Chad and Franco-Algerian economic relations.

Both are deeply worried by the apparent growth of racism in France, much of it directed against Algerian immigrants, which has been underlined by the National Front party's winning 17 per cent of the votes in municipal elections at Sarcelles.

The French and Algerian delegations also discussed the growing crisis in the Middle

Setback for Shagari

By Kenneth Mackenzie

The Nigerian Senate has refused to approve six of 35 proposed ministers submitted by President Shehu Shagari.

This is regarded as a serious set-back for the President, who was reelected for a second four-year term, five weeks ago and was planning a major reorganization of the executive. Only

seven of the old ministers were proposed for reappointment.

All 35 were cross-examined by a committee of 13 in a week's televised sessions.

The President is expected to resubmit some of the names. In the meantime he will allocate portfolios to the 29 who have passed the scrutiny.

UN fears more US invasions

From Our Correspondent New York

The American-led invasion of Grenada has done much to increase anxiety in Latin America and its implications for Nicaragua were on the minds of many speakers in the General Assembly's debate yesterday on the crisis in the region.

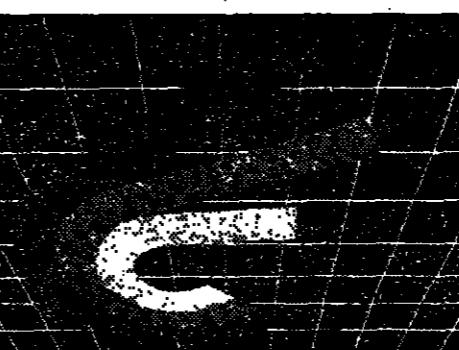
Mexico said yesterday that a unilateral attempt was under way to impose a solution in Central America with the growing number of military bases and covert action against Nicaragua. It implied that the pretext and principles used to justify intervention in Grenada could be invoked in Central America.

A BREAKTHROUGH in the relief of locked-in pain.

The active ingredient of NUROFEN is called ibuprofen. It was discovered by scientists in 1962 and has been prescribed by doctors throughout the world for more than 14 years. Now it is available to you without prescription to bring you a breakthrough in pain relief. Clinical trials have shown that NUROFEN is effective in the treatment of a wide range of painful conditions.

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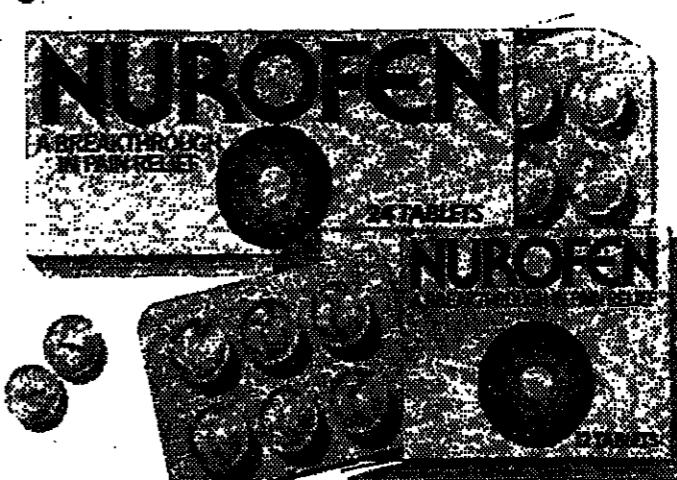


nagging aches and pains that are so much a part of the rheumatic pain sufferers' everyday life.

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Zimbabwe accused of raid into Botswana

From Michael Hornby Johannesburg

A Botswana Defence Force unit has clashed with a Zimbabwean raiding party which apparently crossed into Botswana in pursuit of "dissidents", the term used by the Zimbabwean Government for insurgents in the western province of Matabeleland.

According to Major-General Mompati Merafhe, the commander of the BDF, the incident occurred at about 7 am on Tuesday near Maitengwe after a BDF patrol found footprints crossing from Zimbabwe into Botswana.

The patrol followed the footprints for about two and a half miles into Botswana until it came under rifle-grenade and mortar-shell fire from a contingent of about 30 soldiers of the Zimbabwe National Army. The BDF said that its men returned the fire but had to withdraw when the Zimbabweans called in two helicopters. There were no casualties.

Early last month, a group of Zimbabwean soldiers were accused by Botswana of assaulting the headman of Buale's Village and of interrogating villagers about the whereabouts of "dissidents". The Zimbabweans denied responsibility for the incident.

Botswana maintains that it does not harbour Zimbabwean "dissidents" and provides shelter only to civilian refugees from the Matabeleland fighting.

● HARARE: Zimbabwe categorically denied that its forces had clashed with troops of a neighbour in the Southern African Development Coordination Conference and a fellow member of the Commonwealth (Stephen Taylor writes).

A statement by the Ministry of Defence said that in the past week "sizeable gangs" of anti-government guerrillas had tried to infiltrate Zimbabwe using Botswana as a springboard. It added: "Resolute action by Zimbabwe units crushed these attempts. Those dissidents not killed returned to Botswana".

Crisis in Lebanon

Israel welcomes PLO strife and prospect of Syrian control

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The Israeli Government is delighted at the plight of Mr Yasser Arafat in the Palestinian civil war and the prospect that he will be replaced by a Palestinian Liberation Organization leadership under the domination of Syria.

Government sources have let it be known that Mr Arafat is still regarded as a bitter enemy of Israel and that attempts will be made to capture him if any vessel carrying him should try to sail through Israeli waters.

There had been reports that Israel might grant him safe passage to Egypt.

A government official told *The Times* yesterday: "As far as Israel and the peace process is concerned, what is happening is plus in every direction. The idea harboured by some European governments that Mr Arafat was some kind of moderate was a total myth, but because some people believed it, it made him especially dangerous."

"He was clever enough to hide his true intentions behind empty rhetoric, which fooled many in the free world. In truth, his ultimate goal, like all members of the PLO, was to work for the destruction of Israel and its eventual replacement. With his successors, there will no longer be any room for doubt."

The official said the battles in and around Tripoli had posed a dilemma for Israeli ministers, who welcomed what was taking place, but had been wary of making speeches lest they should be seen as openly supporting the actions of Syria, Israel's main enemy in the Arab world.

Another reason is speculation about whether Mr Arafat will somehow exorcise himself and retain his influence. His return to prominence after his expulsion from Jordan and from Beirut are cited in this context.

The official - whose thinking is close to that of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister said: "direct Syrian control of the PLO will be beneficial for us for a number of reasons. For a start, if any terrorist action is taken against Israelis, we shall have a direct address where to react, rather than the situation after the Tyre atrocity of trying to establish whether Syria was involved or not."

Secondly, our experience has shown that Syria can keep a firm hand on the Palestinian terrorists if it is in their interests to do so. Despite the fierce rhetoric from Damascus, there has been no attack against us from the Golan Heights for 10 years".

The Israelis attribute Mr Arafat's plight directly to their invasion of Lebanon last year and continue to predict eventual decline of the PLO.

"We feel what has been happening is a vindication of both our actions and our point

At the ready: An Arafat supporter keeping a sharp watch in Tripoli.

reaffirmed their support for the self-determination of the Palestinian people "with all that this implies" (Mario Modiano writes).

The joint statement was issued yesterday by Greece, president of the council. A government spokesman said it was the result of consultations prompted by an appeal from Mr Arafat.

The Ten appealed for "an immediate cessation of hostilities."

LONDON: There had been no European voice on Lebanon, even though the European view paying more regard to the position of Syria in the conflict, was the right view, Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, said in a speech to the parliamentary press gallery at Westminster yesterday (John Winder writes).

Spain's hard left boycotts job talks

From Our Own Correspondent Madrid

Negotiations between Spain's Socialist Government and the trade unions on restructuring the country's crisis-ridden industry went ahead yesterday for the second day without the influential Communist-left workers' commissions.

Hard-line Communist leaders used the pretext of a dispute with Señor Carlos Solchaga, the Industry Minister, to stay away and are thought to be keeping out of the talks deliberately to disassociate themselves from the large-scale job-shedding, affecting perhaps as many as 200,000 workers that the restructuring could involve.

The Communist leader of the metal workers, Señor Juan Marin, the man at the centre of the dispute with Señor Solchaga, threatened yesterday to mobilize workers throughout industry against the Government.

In an evident trial of strength, the entire Communist union leadership is backing the metal workers' leader, who has refused to apologize to Señor Solchaga for joining in a sit-in at the Ministry.

Arms Bill passed by Senate

From Mohsin Ali Washington

The Senate has approved a \$253,000m (£168,000m) defence spending Bill for the fiscal year 1984 giving President Reagan money for virtually all the big weapons programmes he wanted, including the controversial giant MX missile, the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles, the B1 strategic bomber and nerve gas weapons.

The full Appropriation Bill was passed by 86 to 6 by a Republican-controlled Senate on Tuesday night and it increases defence spending by 4 per cent over 1983.

Earlier, Vice-President George Bush cast a tie-breaking vote, 47 to 46, as he did in July, to provide money for the production of chemical weapons.

But the House of Representatives (with a Democratic majority) refused to appropriate the nerve gas production money last week.

WELLINGTON: An armada of protest boats forced the US nuclear-powered submarine Phoenix to stop twice as she entered Auckland harbour yesterday (W. P. Reeves writes).

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Former CIA agent jailed for 25 years

New York (AP) - Edward Wilson, the former Central Intelligence Agency agent already serving time in jail for selling explosives to Libya, was sentenced yesterday to 25 years for trying to murder two US federal prosecutors, a business associate and five government witnesses.

The judge said he showed "utter disrespect and contempt for law and for human life" in his attempt to murder some of the prosecutors and witnesses who uncovered evidence leading to his earlier convictions. Wilson was said to have tried to convince prison inmates to murder those he had targeted. He was also fined \$75,000 (about £50,000).

Gunmen murder Peru mayor

Lima (AP) - Left-wing guerrillas assassinated a government party mayor in central Peru amid reports of stepped-up insurgency aimed at disrupting Sunday's nationwide municipal elections.

Police in Cerro de Pasco, 190 miles from Lima, said that gunmen shot and killed Señor Victor Aria Vicuña as he left his office. The 36-year-old dentist was the second mayor killed by Maoist guerrillas of the Shining Path movement.

Police chief sentenced

Lugano (Reuter) - Gualtieri Medici, a Swiss police chief, was given a suspended three-month prison sentence for carrying out economic espionage for Italy last year.

He had already been fined for passing to Italian secret police details of Swiss investigations into Roberto Calvi, the banker found hanged in London.

Flynt ejected



Mr Larry Flynt, who was removed from the Supreme Court in Washington after he had interrupted a hearing of a libel case brought against his magazine *Hustler* by rival publication *Penthouse*. He screamed obscenities at the judges.

Sausage scandal

Mainz (Reuter) - Six meat wholesalers and a veterinarian, accused of unloading kangaroo, mule, horse, donkey and antelope meat on unsuspecting consumers, went on trial here in West Germany's biggest meat fraud case. The meat was sold mainly to sausage makers and large works canteens.

Priest shot

Guatemala City (AFP) - Father Augusto Ramirez Monasterio, aged 40, the superior at a Franciscan monastery, was "sadistically" murdered here, the archbishop's palace reported. He was shot several times and dragged along the road before being thrown from a moving car.

Blow to Palme

Stockholm - Sweden's Socialist Government suffered a serious blow when Mr Ove Rainer, a personal friend of Mr Olof Palme, the Prime Minister, was forced to resign as Minister of Justice after being accused of massive tax evasion by the evening newspaper *Aftonbladet*.

Refugees raped

Jakarta (AFP) - Eighty Vietnamese refugees who arrived in Indonesia packed on board a 40ft boat were attacked by pirates during their week-long journey and the women raped, a refugee official said here.

Savings eaten

Nairobi (AP) - A cotton farmer who had saved 2,000 Kenyan shillings (about £100) to pay for his wedding lost all when white ants ate through the banknotes which he had buried for safe keeping.



Minding her step: Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl off to review an honour guard in Bonn.

Grantham's German twin revels in its big day

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Grantham is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086, and received a Royal Charter in 1463. St Augustin was invented as a town in 1969 and was formally empowered with city rights in 1977. And yesterday Mrs Thatcher, Grantham's illustrious daughter, paid tribute to the quixotic twinning of the Lincolnshire market town with a dormitory suburb of Bonn.

Germans take twinning seriously, none more so than Herr Karl Gatzweiler, the *Bürgermeister*, and Mrs Thatcher's host for this occasion. A genial forester, he led the fight of seven little villages against the threatened absorption into Greater Bonn in 1969 and masterminded their fusion into the newest of new towns.

He sees value in the extraordinary contrasts between the two places. St Augustin, with its planned shopping complex, high-rise blocks and neat clusters of houses for affluent bureaucrats, is unashamedly dependent on Bonn near by.

Although she might have liked to highlight Anglo-German relations by dwelling on St Augustin's conversion of the English to Christianity, in fact the local monastery, after which the town is named, was founded in 1912 in honour of St Augustine of Hippo, a fourth-century North African bishop.

But Mrs Thatcher found a lot else to illustrate the links of Britain as she signed the book of honour and received a golden coin and Charter of Partnership at yesterday's ceremonies. It was the German scouts who really discovered



Wanted baby: Thirty people immediately offered help when a Miami hospital appealed for a foster home for this 14-month-old girl suffering from the fatal disease AIDS.

Her mother, a Haitian immigrant aged 33, died of AIDS three weeks ago and the father has disappeared.

The little girl has probably no more than three years to live. Her hospital bill totals more than \$57,000 (£38,000) and health officials want to discontinue payments, which amount to \$437 a day.

stabilizing this grave and dangerous situation. It is my desire that the participating forces should be established in Grenada to facilitate the dismantling of the Soviet SS20 missiles and accepting the zero option. Mrs Thatcher told a press conference yesterday at the end of her consultations here with Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Admitting she was less optimistic than the Chancellor that this was likely, she said it would be quite wrong for the Russians to break off the Geneva negotiations if the West went ahead with deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles. The West had gone on talking while the Soviet Union had deployed SS20 missiles at the rate of one a week, and it still had the will to persist in negotiations.

Mrs Thatcher rejected any inclusion of the British and French missiles in the Geneva talks; they were strategic weapons, and for every one Britain had, the Russians had 40. Britain had Polaris missiles to play its role in the disarmament process.

The important thing, she added, was to get from Geneva a result that left a balance that could be verified. "We have the will to persist in negotiations and do most urgently seek a result that allows us to keep our defence and security at a lower level of weaponry."

Dr Kohl again emphasized Bonn's readiness to deploy cruise and Pershing if necessary, but insisted that talks should go on afterwards. He hoped for results at the Stockholm disarmament conference and continued East-West dialogue.

Both leaders agreed that this fourteenth round of the six-monthly Anglo-German talks

was especially important because of the deployment issue. Mrs Thatcher also underlined the urgency of finding a solution to the financing of the European Community.

At the Athens summit she wanted three things to be made clear: Britain's wish for an equitable limit to the financial burdens on each member state, based on ability to pay, strict control over agriculture and other Community expenditure, the accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community.

She refused to speculate on what would happen if Britain's budget demands were not met.

On Lebanon, Mrs Thatcher did not repeat her warning against American retaliation for the Beirut bombings, but said each force in Lebanon had the right of self-defence.

Rebuffing suggestions of a damaging rift with Washington, Mrs Thatcher added: "The wider Atlantic alliance is in good heart and good health."

Andropov's first year, page 8

Granada 'lost 231 troops in invasion'

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

Cuba and Grenada 'lost 231 troops in invasion'

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TO ALL HOUSE OF FRASER SHAREHOLDERS

**FROM LORD DUNCAN-SANDYS C. H. AND R. W. ROWLAND,
DIRECTORS OF HOUSE OF FRASER**

Certain misleading statements have been made by House of Fraser concerning the £100 million refurbishment contract awarded by House of Fraser (Stores) Ltd. to Allied International Designers Ltd. (AID). Particularly it has been stated that Lonrho had no objection to the store refurbishment plan.

To correct any misunderstanding the position on the AID's contract is as follows:-

1. The refurbishment programme was presented to the House of Fraser Board on 24th December 1982 as part of its defence of the Lonrho proposals for the demerger of Harrods.

2. The Lonrho directors on the Board of House of Fraser naturally said that they were not against the principle of refurbishment as this was a normal expense in the nature of retailing. However, concerning this particular exercise, we were deeply concerned about:-

- a)** The marketing and merchandise strategy allied to this refurbishment which had not been presented to or approved by the Board.
- b)** The financial feasibility justifying the expenditure of over £100 million which had not been considered or approved by the Board.
- c)** The initial indications which showed that many of the stores to be up-graded at considerable expense continued to show a less than ten per cent return even after expenditure.

3. Since December 1982 no consideration has been given by the Board to these crucial outstanding matters. In fact, the Board has not discussed or reviewed the contract with the firm of retail consultants, Management Horizons, nor has it seen any of their detailed reports on particular stores. Further, the contract with AID has not been seen by the Board, indeed our request to have sight of the contract has been formally declined.

4. Concerning the points of detail, it is our understanding that:-

- a)** The contract with AID is for a term of two years not five years.
- b)** The expenditure proposal of £100 million covered the refurbishment of 82 stores (excluding Harrods) and not the 50 stores indicated in press statements. No assessment has been given to the Board on the medium or long term commercial viability of any of these stores.
- c)** The capital commitments approved by the Board do not include the £100 million refurbishment programme.

We wish to make clear that in our opinion House of Fraser management must first satisfy the Board of the long term individual store viability and further, demonstrate a successful merchandising and retailing philosophy before we can endorse any capital commitment of £100 million of shareholders' resources.

Reagan relaxes in a well-policed Tokyo

Trade tensions trouble US-Japan alliance

From David Watts
Tokyo

President Reagan began his visit to Japan yesterday with tension in East Asia higher than at any time since the Korean War.

The shooting down of the Korean airliner and the massacre of Korean Cabinet ministers in Rangoon have combined to give impetus to the US and Japanese leaders' desire for a tighter alliance, with Japan taking greater responsibility for regional security.

The tension in the Korean peninsula was reflected in strict security in Tokyo yesterday, with about 90,000 police and riot police deployed to discourage protests.

In the event, the Japanese capital was the quietest it has ever been for a presidential visit; the student riots of the 1960s protesting against the Japan-US security treaty are a thing of the past, and yesterday's protests were confined to carefully controlled meetings by about 4,500 radicals of the left and right. Nevertheless, 800 police were guarding the Reagans in Akasaka Palace last night.

The Japanese think that President Reagan will see more prosperous and pro-American than could have been imagined even five years ago. The Communist Party decided not to oppose his visit, but that does not mean the presidential party will go away with all that it hopes for.

The tone of the visit is very reflective of President Reagan's personality: warm and non-specific. But then the White House is careful to point out



West meets East: Mr and Mrs Reagan with Emperor Hirohito at an official ceremony in Tokyo.

that the aim of the four-day stay is to give impetus to the negotiations already going on over trade, the yen-dollar relationship, which the Americans hold is the cause of the US trade deficit with Japan which could reach at least \$200m (£13 bn) this year.

Beyond that there remain the perennial tensions over Japan's inability to liberalize imports of American beef and citrus fruits, which the White House said last night must be resolved by March, a deadline which may have as much to do with American interest rates while Washington maintains it is due to Tokyo's failure to liberalize its capital market.

The two sides, however, intended to announce the establishment of a working group to examine the yen-dollar relationship, which the Americans hold is the cause of the US trade deficit with Japan which could reach at least \$200m (£13 bn) this year.

On security, one of the principal subjects for discussion, there is likely to be a good deal more agreement. The Japanese have already sought to sweeten the atmosphere by initiating the agreement to share advanced defence technology with the United States.

It is clear though, that the Japanese do not intend that the agreement will empty the whole cornucopia of defence technology for the benefit of the United States, and Japan itself will decide which items will be available to the Americans, who

are believed to be interested in Japanese anti-radar paint and laser technology.

● SEOUL: Riot police used their tear gas to disperse about 700 students demonstrating on a Seoul campus against President Reagan's visit to South Korea which starts Saturday (Reuters reports).

Students pelted the police with stones and wielded iron bars in clashes lasting more than two hours on the campus of the Confucius Sungkyunkwan University.

China not budging on Hongkong's deadline

From David Bonavia
Peking

China has restated that it wants agreement with Britain on the future of Hongkong by September next year. The same position was taken by Mr Wu Xueqian, the Foreign Minister, during his visit to Canada several weeks ago, and is quite familiar to British diplomats.

The statement was reiterated by the Foreign Ministry spokesman at his routine Wednesday briefing in answer to a question.

China's position is that the two countries should reach general agreement on Hongkong's future by September next year or Peking will announce its own plans for the territory.

This does not affect China's known policy of recovering sovereignty over Hongkong in 1997. The Chinese Government has already disclosed its plans for a semi-autonomous Hongkong with a capitalist economy.

● HONGKONG: The authorities here have welcomed the appointment of Mr Richard Evans as British Ambassador to Peking in succession to Sir Percy Cradock (Richard Hughes writes).

Mr Evans, aged 57, former Deputy Under-Secretary of State (Economics) at the Foreign Office, is not well-known to the public here but government leaders, diplomats and China-watchers in Hongkong are well aware of his record, which includes two terms of service in Peking.

Détente goes sour

Foreign policy runs out of steam

A year ago today President Brezhnev died. Richard Owen Moscow Correspondent: in this first of two articles, reports on how Brezhnev's successor has dealt with the issue of the intermediate range nuclear weapons.

Even before President Andropov fell ill and disappeared from public view, diplomats in Moscow were expressing doubts about his arms policy.

"Andropov has lost," one remarked, with no great pleasure. "It must be gratifying in seeing the strength of anti-nuclear feeling in Europe, and Grenada is a rallying point for anti-Americanism; but the hard fact is that cruise and Pershing missiles are being wheeled into place, which is what Andropov has been trying to prevent."

Since coming to power a year ago, succeeding Brezhnev in a swift and decisive move,

ANDROPOV'S FIRST YEAR Part 1



Mr Andropov has become increasingly preoccupied with the intermediate-range missile issue.

His initial foreign policy initiatives first left the West floundering, then ran out of steam. Mr Andropov's unpremeditated absence from the Red Square parade this week has cast doubt on his ability to govern.

But he first disappeared nearly three months ago, only occasionally firing off bitter statements on US and arms control.

On coming to power Mr Andropov vowed to make détente the policy of the future as well as the past. As recently as August he was receiving American visitors and talking of a possible summit with President Reagan (provided the terms were right).

But the deterioration in the Soviet leader's health has coincided with a souring of the East-West atmosphere. And there is no longer any talk of summits.

Soviet rhetoric against Mr Reagan has become vicious, depicting him as a simple-minded gangster with Nazi-like dreams of world destruction.

There has been lack of movement in other areas of Soviet policy, including China and Afghanistan. But in its relations with Washington - the heart of the matter - Moscow has moved from impasse to the offensive, with Grenada and Lebanon providing

ing handy anti-American ammunition.

This turn for the worse began with the Korean airliner crisis and with Mr Reagan's relentless attacks on Soviet brutality. Even before he fell seriously ill, Mr Andropov seemed to have written off all hope of a meeting of minds with Mr Reagan regardless of whether or not he runs and wins next year in the presidential election.

The Soviet leader was especially incensed by Mr Reagan's apparent desire to "roll back" communism and his implied refusal to accept the legitimacy of the Soviet regime.

In this atmosphere, with no sign of agreement at the Geneva talks, cruise and Pershing have, in the Kremlin's eyes, become symbols of American power and intrusiveness.

Pershing 2 missiles arouse particular anxiety among the generals, since they can reach Russia in 8 to 12 minutes, leaving no time for a considered reaction (and the Kremlin is only too well aware that under pressure, Far Eastern defences bungle the airliner incident).

It may be that Mr Andropov - or, in his continued absence, Politburo colleagues - will propose a compromise at the eleventh hour.

Soviet attention is focused on the crucial missile debate in the West German parliament in two weeks. But the eleventh hour is ticking away fast and there is no sign that Nato accepts Mr Andropov's claim that SS20 missiles (140 of them under his last proposal) should be balanced against the British and French deterrents.

The Politburo is constrained not only by "Soviet national interests", but also by the military, which does not like missile concessions.

Soviet generals are understandably reluctant to accept blame, either for the airliner crisis or for the original decision to move SS20s into European Russia in the mid-1970s, precipitating Nato's twin-track decision and the present crisis.

If Mr Andropov can recover sufficient to resume full command of Soviet policy

- recovering his original decisiveness and direction at the same time - there may be movement forward.

In his last statement he said Nato missile deployment would make continuation of "the present talks" impossible - a formula which combines the threat of a walkout at Geneva with the hint of other talks next year.

But that is a slim hope to set against the chances of a crisis in the Kremlin coming after a year in which East-West exchanges of invective have been so acrid and self-righteous that a Kremlin-White House dialogue looks more remote than ever.

Tomorrow: Internal affairs

Corruption in Poland

Ex-TV chief's lifestyle exposed to court

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

Disclosures of corruption at the very top of the Polish establishment came thick and fast in a Warsaw courtroom yesterday as state prosecutors outlined their case against the flamboyant former chief of television.

On trial is Maciej Szczepanski who, as chairman of the radio and television organization under the disgraced party leader, Mr Edward Gierk, helped create the so-called "Propaganda of Success" that portrayed on television screens a fictional Poland in which production records were regularly and suspiciously broken and in which party leaders were hailed as wise, infallible tribunes of the people. Mr Szczepanski used his powerful position to create for himself a life-style more akin to the Ottoman Empire than communist Poland.

According to various accounts, He regularly used helicopters to travel to appointments, made free use of a yacht owned technically by Polish Television, entertained potential clients with risqué video films and call girls, built splendid villas and ski chalets.

Arrested on charges of economic mismanagement and corruption in 1980 after Solidarity pressure for a clean-up campaign, Mr Szczepanski has been on trial for months. The prosecution case is now being summed up, defence speeches will be allowed and, according to court sources, a verdict should be returned in the next few weeks.

The prosecution this week is presenting detailed lists of Mr Szczepanski's alleged crimes

which disclose a vast scope of corruption in high places. Mr Szczepanski, the prosecutor says, took 1m zloties (£7,000) or equivalent to six months average pay) from the social welfare fund of television, spent 200,000 zloties himself, gave more than 200,000 zloties to friends and acquaintances and passed on a further 400,000 zloties in bribes to high officials.

The money bought expensive gifts that were regularly given to ministers and party leaders on their birthdays (or wives' birthdays) on saints days and on any convenient pretext.

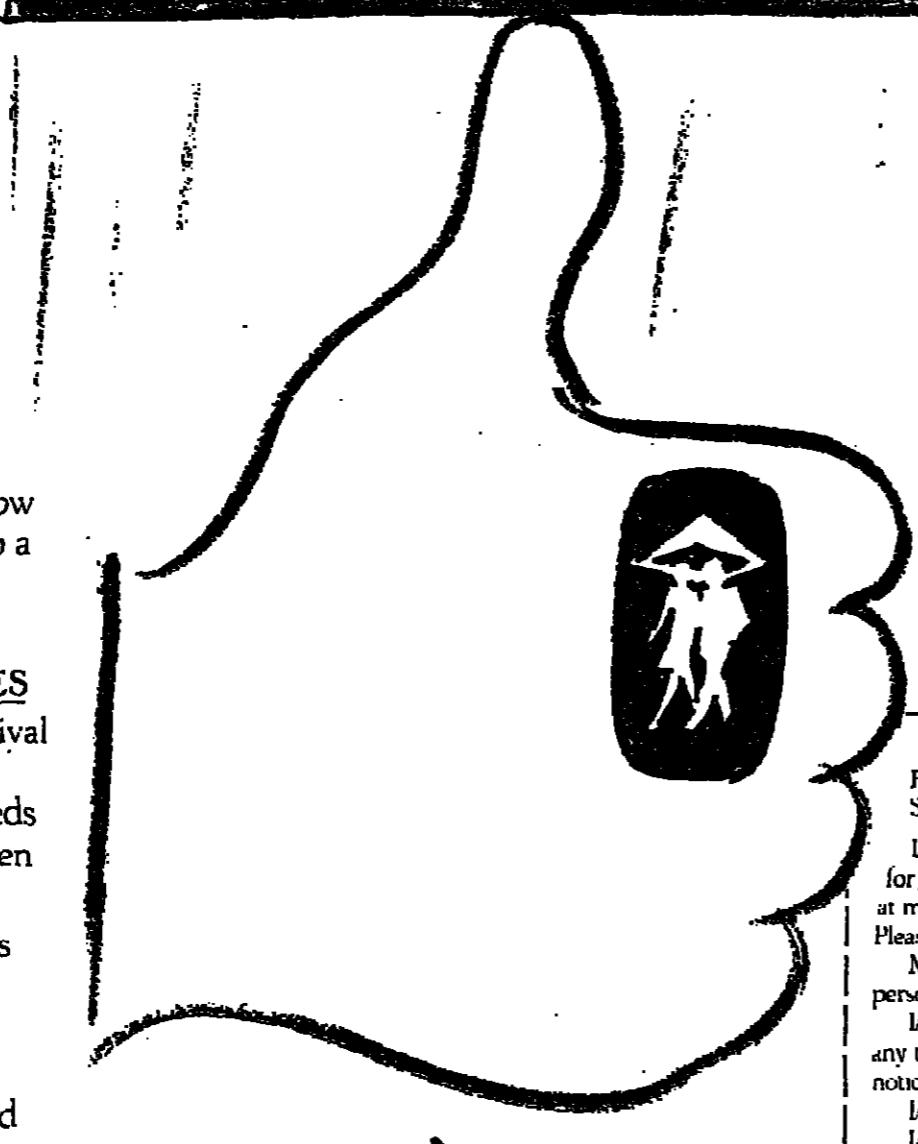
Mr Szczepanski, who during the early stages of his trial would stand up, interrupt the judge and laugh out loud at the attempts of his defence counsel, now sits rather subdued in Courtroom 246. Few people bother to attend for tales of extravagance and bribes no longer shock the Poles. His audience nowadays consists of bored lawyers and old-age pensioners sheltering from the cold.

Filipino dissident freed

Manila (AP) - Mr Sixto Carlos, a Filipino dissident leader who was allegedly tortured after his arrest by soldiers in 1979, has been freed by President Marcos in response to appeals from Mr Carlos's wife, A Defence Ministry an-

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SPECTRUM

The plain man's guide to God

The Times Profile Dr John Habgood, Archbishop of York

The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, though not enthroned until later this month, presides over the General Synod of the Church of England this week for the first time, giving that body its first chance to see how well he wears his new mantle. The Archbishop of Canterbury is away celebrating Martin Luther's 500th anniversary in Germany, so for some of the week the junior of the two primates is in sole charge.

Fortunately for him, the principal duty is just to be there as a court of appeal on technical points of procedure. On Tuesday he had the pleasure of announcing his position in the new pecking order - "York, Number Two". Like privates in the army, every synod member has to give name and number before he can speak and Dr Habgood likes to take part in debate, not just watch it happen.

It is a position that no doubt appeals to him; for the new archbishop has the most logical and sharpest of minds, proved once by means of a first class science degree at Cambridge, and proved again every time he speaks in public. He is a case of "once a scientist always a scientist", for in matters even of faith or church order Dr Habgood's invariable starting point is factual, and his method to assemble the facts in tidy order. From that his conclusions follow; he is therefore a difficult man to argue with. Other people's looser points can be impatiently swept aside.

It was this quality, sometimes mistaken for intellectual arrogance, which gave him a reputation for coldness when he first became Bishop of Durham from an obscure academic post in the Midlands. Even before this summer's announcement of his appointment to York, however, he had started to learn how to relax in public, and his appointment also seems to have helped. But there is a natural shyness to his manner still, and appearing on television does not come naturally to him.

His contribution to the Church of England will lie elsewhere: in his scientific background and the mental approach that gives him. It is typical of him that when he was preparing for a new book on the church in society (*Church and Nation in a Secular Age*, Dalton, Longman and Todd £5.95) it was not theology but sociology that he turned to, and in a characteristic Habgood phrase "a realistic appraisal of the facts" he summed up where, for him, all argument had to start.

The sociological approach is not one the Church of England is terribly keen on in general. It is as if its relationship to society required a certain degree of myth and mystery, and too much probing might loosen the cement. Habgood has no such inhibitions and while holding a high view of the church's significance for the nation, he has no time for ecclesiastical pretensions.

The Church of England's position as the national church sometimes gives rise to an attitude of smug spiritual superiority, which the new Archbishop

of York both admits and roundly deplores. One feels he means it for one feels he truly does not need it for himself.

This pragmatic and sociological approach to the church is both a benefit and a danger, and there is some reason to suspect that he is not sufficiently aware of the latter. The advantage is that the Church of England does badly need some assistance from the facts in rediscovering its role in society. It is futile for it to pursue policies based on the hope, for example, that spiritual revival is just round the next corner, if only church leaders would "get their acts together". If that expectation is sheer fantasy, there are Anglicans who feel the way; but Habgood will be no comfort to them.

The new prayer book still under attack

THE facts - perhaps more obvious outside the church than within - are that church attendance is only one of many dimensions of spirituality and religion in contemporary secular and pluralistic society. A sensible church, wanting to justify its existence and strengthen its role, will acknowledge this. It will acknowledge it more with good Dr Habgood's assistance.

The danger is that some aspects of the church's life may not survive too much rational definition. Some sense of myth and mystery, in the hard light of day apparently unnecessary, may be important constituents of national religiosity.

Dr Habgood was closely involved in simplifying Anglican worship which resulted in the Alternative Service Book; and in the Covenant for Unity with the Free Churches, which ran aground when a substantial minority in the Church of England felt threatened. In neither case was the irrational element in human nature, which seems close to the religious, given due weight. The new prayer book is still under vigorous attack; and the failure of the unity scheme has put a question mark over the whole ecumenical enterprise. He bears some responsibility for these two, less than ideal, outcomes: it is quite likely that being so rational a person himself, he failed to give due weight to the sentiments and prejudices of others less rational.

Dr Habgood is still only 56, with at least 10 years of leadership to give to the church, and he is still manifestly thinking hard, still analysing, speculating and learning. He may yet have another gift to bring to Anglicanism, in addition to the capacity to make it face a sociological fact. The church badly needs his scientific mind to lead it towards a better adjustment to science itself; and to lead secular opinions to a better understanding of the relationship between science and religion.

Since science became the dominant ethos of the age, the criterion by which all claims to truth are judged, popular



JOHN STAPYLTON HABGOOD
born June 23 1927 educated Eton, King's College, Cambridge, Cuddesdon College, Oxford
1950-53 Demonstrator in Pharmacology, Cambridge
1952-55 Fellow of King's College, Cambridge
1954-56 Curate of St Mary Abbots, Kensington
1956-62 Vice Principal Westcott House, Cambridge
1962-67 Rector of St John's Church, Jedburgh
1967-73 Principal Queen's College, Birmingham
1975-83 Bishop of Durham
1983- Archbishop of York

sentiment has been that science somehow disproves of religion. Many of the leading minds in the church, no matter how educated in church history, Hebrew or classics, are at a loss when faced with this eclipse of faith. Now the Church of England has a scientist at the very top, it may begin to find its feet in this crucial area. The General Synod has never yet debated science and religion, but it now has the ideal man to preside over a debate.

Dr Habgood is one of several leading churchmen in the Church of England whose entry into personal religious experience was through the Evangelical door.

At university he was attracted by the intense commitment of students he knew with the Christian Union type of piety, having previously thought himself an atheist. He would now, however, more properly be classified as a "middle Anglican", one equally balanced between High and Low, with

"liberal" sympathies, and some "catholic" overtones.

It enables him to sympathize with all sections of opinion, but it does not make for a very clear personal image. There is even the characteristic Anglican "woolliness" in Dr Habgood at all the appropriate places, such as a refusal to say what the Church of England really stands for except in terms so general as to be platitudinous.

He is a man of many and diverse ecclesiastical interests, a follower of no church party (though on the "high" side in background), yet he stands out from his fellow bishops - about whom there is a certain "saneness" - perhaps because that is what Eton taught him to do. It is a nice coincidence that both he and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, are married to professional pianists, though it is said they have never played together. At least if Dr Runcie retires in time to give Dr Habgood an innings at

the last word. And for him this is just as true of doctrine. It is not surprising that one observer once described hearing a speech by Dr Habgood as like taking a cold bath, of that another said he had "a mind like a razor."

The latter remark was qualified, however, with "... and a heart of gold." There is an air of good humour about Dr Habgood and a lack of pomposity, that indicates a rounded personality which might otherwise be intimidating.

Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent



WE ALL REMEMBER 23 MAY 1982

NONE OF US SHOULD FORGET 13 NOV. 1983

The sinking of HMS Antelope was just one of the incidents which led to loss of life in the Falklands Campaign.

During the conflict 253 British Servicemen were killed. Many more were maimed for life.

It's our duty at The Royal British Legion to help the dependants and survivors in time of need.

Add to those the dependants and veterans of every other conflict the UK has

THE POPPY APPEAL
REMEMBRANCE DAY 1983. SUNDAY 13TH NOVEMBER

Canterbury (the age difference is six years in the latter's favour) Lambeth Palace pianos will be in tune.

In touch with movements in world theology

As Bishop of Durham ("Durham, Number Four") Dr Habgood was beginning to assume the role of an odd-job man. He represents the Church of England on both the British Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches; he took charge of the new prayer book revision process; he served on the unity covenant supervising body, and he chaired an international commission which looked at the problems of nuclear energy and nuclear war.

Earlier this year he went with a party of British churchmen to the Vatican, and seems particularly to have enjoyed a long talk with Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, head of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith (formerly the Holy Office).

He said afterwards he thought he saw something in the Roman Catholic mentality with which an Anglican did not feel at home. Certainly the new Archbishop of York is not an enthusiast for dogma, and has said that faith is more present in the interpretation of experience than in any written formulae. But this is not narrow-mindedness on his part, it seems: he is well in touch with movements in world theology, and asked recently to name the most influential living theologian, named the German Jesuit Karl Rahner. Most churchmen asked such a question would say who had influenced them most: typically, with Dr Habgood, it was a question requiring an objective answer, regardless of his personal opinion of Rahner's work. Like a true scientist, but unlike many churchmen, he distinguishes between what is the case and what he might wish it to be.

Although a man holding such an attitude is bound to be criticized sooner or later, for lacking a sense of vision and for doctrinal weakness, there is actually a powerful case for believing that church teaching is far more dependent on sociology than theology, though few theologians would admit such dependence. As he points out in his latest book, the factors affecting church attendances seem to have far more to do with changing social conditions than the state of health and current politics pursued by the churches.

He also points out the complex relationship between contemporary social mores and the morality taught by the church, an observation which is realistic but damaging to the illusions of many churchmen. The church must have its moral standards, he argues, but never forget that they can never be the last word. And for him this is just as true of doctrine. It is not surprising that one observer once described hearing a speech by Dr Habgood as like taking a cold bath, of that another said he had "a mind like a razor."

The latter remark was qualified, however, with "... and a heart of gold." There is an air of good humour about Dr Habgood and a lack of pomposity, that indicates a rounded personality which might otherwise be intimidating.

Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Final part in our series on the television of tomorrow

The brave new world of media mediocrity

Is the future of television one of bountiful excellence or will it be barren? Are we witnessing the release of the magic energy and creativity of private capital or the beginning of a cultural strip-mining which will leave the land bare? Will cable link us to a future of boundless wealth or a grubby little development of importance to no man?

No one knows, nor the accountants, not the businessmen, not their shareholders, not the pundits. Yet one can hear the crescendo of a campaign to persuade us that it will work, that we really will want this future of cable, satellite and video. If you don't believe it, it won't happen: such is the nature of the market.

Its nature is one of boundless movement with no real direction. Listening to the entrepreneurs of the media future I am reminded of Woody Allen: "I've got an idea. Now I'm looking for some cash to turn it into a concept." As for the government-inspired public debate, I am reminded of the American Supreme Court Justice, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who when asked for his train ticket, began to fumble, looking increasingly perplexed. Recognizing the famed Justice, the inspector said: "That's OK sir, you can pay for the ticket later."

Rounding on him, Holmes observed: "Young man, I am not looking for my ticket to demonstrate that I have paid. I need it to find out where I am going." Despite all the market research and various reports into the new media, we do not really know where we are going.

Underlying the many government statements is a conviction that the new media can co-exist with the existing media like neighbours living in detached houses: But cable, satellite and video cannot become more widespread without seriously eating into the share of the audience held by the BBC and ITV, thereby destabilizing the system.

The Government may embark on its new technology policies with the best of intentions, but it has still not adequately considered what the cultural implications of those policies will be. The only social research it has shown any interest in funding has been that which will allow it to sell the idea of the new technologies to a so far reluctant population.

The idea that there is need for little or no regulation of the new media rests upon the assumption that the BBC and ITV can be sheltered from potentially hostile forces. That is nonsense. It would have been more honest of the Government to say that in the long term there was no longer a place for public service broadcasting, for a system regulated to some social as opposed to commercial purpose.

There is no such thing as deregulation. There is regulation by organizations with a public purpose and those with a private purpose. We have as one part of our television system ITV companies which possess both but which, because they have been governed by a public authority, have produced programmes - dramas, documentaries, current affairs -

which they otherwise would not have.

My own view is that the social benefits of the BBC and ITV, working within the framework of the public service idea, will always be greater than those which follow from the narrow materialism of accountants with responsibility only to shareholders.

It is not that anyone is against TV producers making money - indeed that is necessary if they are to address their public function.

The price of *Weekend World* is *Game for a Laugh*. The same logic should apply to the new media: the price of premium film channels should be that they fund and encourage productions made in Britain reflecting British concerns.

It is not an ambivalence

in government thinking on the need to censor the output of cable stations. The White Paper on cable published in April implies that there will be fairly rigid censorship in terms of "standards of taste and decency", yet it goes on to say that it may be possible for cable stations to show the type of material which would not be available on a BBC or IBA channel. However, "so-called adult channels have no place on the sort of cable systems which the Government wishes to see develop".

Films with a high level of explicit sex will clearly be dotted around on every cable channel, not into one or two, because cable television will have a voracious appetite and will use films by the score, including a substantial proportion of X-certificated films. Widening consumer choice inevitably means the

ground for a cultural and moral dust bowl.

Michael Tracey

The author is head of the independent Broadcasting Research Unit at the British Film Institute.

TRANSAMERICA AIRLINES
Our article of October 14 about diamond smuggling in Angola stated that Transamerica Airlines, a subsidiary of Transamerica Corporation, had links with the CIA. Transamerica asks us to point out, and we accept, that it is not, and has never been, linked with the CIA.

moreover...
Miles Kington

Night at the opera

"I am relatively new to London and recently attended the opera in Covent Garden for the first time. I was appalled and repelled by the unfriendliness of the audience, masquerading, apparently, as reverence for art. Any time someone moved an arm or shifted discreetly in one of the uncomfortable seats he was treated to an outpouring of mutters, expletives and glares."

So writes a reader called Pola Henreid to the *Standard* this week. She is a professional musician, the letter goes on to say, and thought that music was meant to be fun, and stimulation of the heart and intellect. What room is there for either among the "moaning, tut-tutting and self-congratulation"?

Oh dear. It's always sad to witness a person discovering for the first time that going to the opera is not about music; it's about going to the opera. Opera-goers have many reasons for their attendance, but musical enjoyment is not high on the list. One might as well go to a rugby match to enjoy imagination, invention and improvisation, or go to Bradford to enjoy a day by the sea. But in case any readers are thinking seriously about taking up opera-going, I would like to provide a check-list of possible valid motives. If you can tick three or more boxes, then opera is for you. If you can tick all boxes, then a box at the opera is for you.

■ Muttering and moaning, or intellectual superiority. There's a wonderful feeling involved in knowing more about an opera than the person next to you. If your neighbour says *sotto voce*, "Which character has just come in and why is he carrying a knife?", start moaning. Frank Muir once said he went to the National Film Theatre to see a *Mari Brothers* film and laughed out loud after three minutes. A man behind me said: "Sssh!" That man should have been at Covent Garden.

■ Picnicking. Many people enjoy opera because it gives them the chance to pack up little hampers or take along bottles of something exquisite. (Wine buffs are quite often opera-lovers.) For them, Glyndebourne is the greatest place on earth - opera in a picnic spot.

■ A quasi-religious experience. Lots of people who have lost their faith tend to find comfort in opera. If they have lost their faith badly, they usually go for Wagner.

■ Dressing up. This is self-explanatory. Seeing and being seen. Just as this.

■ Sporting team changes. Just as football fans are interested in seeing if McHale will slot in United's midfield after McSurley has been sold to City, so many opera fans will go along just to see how Sodastream tackles the role of Kristina to which Krasnikova brought such conviction, even if she wasn't quite reliable above F sharp.

■ Enjoying staring through tiny binoculars. This isn't perhaps worth a whole box to itself, so you should also include enjoying queuing at bars, enjoying queuing at cloakrooms and enjoying staring at audiences.

■ Musical enjoyment can certainly not be ruled out, though I am not sure it is worth its own box. I have always been struck by the fact that of the opera-goers I know, only one actually plays an instrument. The others are all on hearsay terms with music. I wouldn't go so far as to say that opera is music for people who do not like music, but I am disposed to agree with H. L. Mencken: "All the first-rate musicians who have triumphed in the opera-house have been skilful mountebanks as well. I need only cite Richard Wagner and Richard Strauss... An opera may have plenty of good music in it and fail, but if it has a good enough show it will succeed."

"Greater men than Wagner," he goes on, warming to his subject, "lacking his touch he succeeded - Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, Bach, Handel, Haydn. Not one of them produced a genuinely successful opera; most of them didn't even try. Imagine Brahms writing for the diamond horseshoe! Or Bach! Or Haydn! Beethoven attempted it, but made a mess of it. *Fidelio* survives today chiefly as a set of concert overtures. Schubert wrote more actual music every morning between 10 o'clock and lunchtime than the average opera composer produces in 250 years, and yet he always came a cropper in the opera-house."

Any letters received from furious opera-lovers will gladly be forwarded to Mr Mencken.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 198)

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BOOKS

Woodrow Wyatt reviews Lord Bullock's biography of Bevin Colossus of the Cold War

Ernest Bevin

Foreign Secretary, 1945-1951

By Alan Bullock

(Heinemann, £10)

After reading Lord Bullock's splendidly sculptured massive survey, it is hard not to believe that Ernest Bevin was Britain's greatest Foreign Secretary. Palmerston could throw his weight about when we were the leading naval power. From 1813 Castlereagh organised the coalition against Napoleon and created the conditions of the lasting peace which followed the Napoleonic Wars. But as Bevin wryly observed in June 1947:

"When these wars ended, Britain held about 30 per cent of the world's wealth. The U.S. today holds about 50 per cent. Britain eighteen years after Waterloo practically gave away her exports, but this resulted in stability and one hundred years of peace."

Bevin had nothing to give, not so much as a ton of coal as he often lamented. At Potsdam he felt Britain was a good third to Russia and America but the ground was slipping fast. In two World Wars longer than any other power, our reserves exhausted, our industries to be rebuilt, Bevin could see that our empire and world commitments could not be maintained, that we were bound to take a lesser place. But if it happened too quickly the shock to the national consciousness would be numbing and destructive. Time was needed to adjust if there was to be prosperity and stability in a lower status. He struggled successfully to delay the decline to make it bearable and because he believed that Britain must remain influential long enough to ensure the recovery and defence of Western Europe, both essential to Britain.

It had to be done by diplomacy, and though Bevin was no one's conventional idea of a diplomat, he was a superb one. As a trade union leader he knew how to negotiate. As Minister of Labour in the War through tact and patience, rather than by direction, he got more out of the nation's manpower than anyone else could have. He understood men, his imagination caught and generated ideas, and, as Lord Bullock shows, again and again, he had an instinctive grasp of history and its meaning for the purposes of the future. He could judge what was important and what was not, which is more unusual than is generally supposed.

Bevin's three supreme achievements were the conversion of the Marshall offer to the Marshall Plan, the Berlin airlift, and NATO. General Marshall, US Secretary of State, tossed off a vague suggestion in June 1947 at Harvard that if Europe would present a coherent programme of economic recovery the USA would provide the finance. As usual, sleepy Foreign Office officials missed the significance of an important event and the Embassy in



Bevin on his return from Moscow, April 1947

Washington didn't bother to send, as they could have, an advance copy of the speech to London. Bevin first heard of it on his bedside wireless in a BBC American commentary broadcast on the 5th June. He went into action at once telling Washington that there would be a European response and proposing joint action to the French.

Marshall wanted Russia and Eastern Europe included and Britain as a recipient, not a distributor of aid, to play a secondary role. Bevin saw that if Russia were involved the Marshall offer would be negated and that if Britain were not a prime partner in how the aid was allocated Britain's standing would fall with a bump. Lord Bullock describes with skill and clarity how Bevin brilliantly overcame the difficulties and how the Marshall Plan really became the Bevin Plan with the Americans supplying the money. It was the foundation of Western Europe's prosperity in the fifties and sixties and gave Britain a long period of full employment into the fifties and sixties.

In March 1948 the Russians began the attempt to force the Western Allies out of

Berlin by progressively cutting off supplies. By June 24 the blocking of the Western sectors was almost complete. Air Commodore Wallie of the RAF suggested an air lift. Bevin enthusiastically persuaded the hesitant USA to back it and arranged for US strategic bombers to be stationed in Britain. West Berlin after a long and arduous air effort was saved.

From the Berlin airlift to Nato was a natural progression necessary to protect Western Europe but impossible without US troops in Europe. Lord Bullock comments "although it was driven through in the final negotiations by Acheson's skill and determination, it was Bevin who right through 1948 had argued persistently against American doubts and French scepticism, in season and out, that such a pact was both possible and necessary as the only way to recreate European confidence". That is true.

Bevin's major failure is widely held to be Palestine, even usually fair-minded Jews branding him as anti-semitic. Lord Bullock demonstrates the unfairness of the charge. Bevin was hampered by commitments made by predecessors, by the USA's internal politics, by the physical limitations on British military power, by his far-seeing awareness that the Arabs would count for more than the pro-Zionists anticipated and could not be safely brushed aside. He did not want the impossible mandate and he wanted US cooperation so much that he was the only one in the Cabinet's Defence Committee in April 1946 in favour of accepting the Anglo-American commission's report including the admission of 100,000 further Jews into Palestine. With a weak hand he did what he could and Israel arose without a total break with the Arabs.

Bevin made sure of Attlee's backing at every move. Attlee, who realized what an unambitious loyal giant he was, gladly gave it. Bevin did not understand the Commons much. "I gets up when they nudge me and I sit down when they pull my coat." Analysed, the words in his speeches did not make sense but their meaning was unmistakable. I thought this great impressive hunk of body and brainpower impervious to brickbats. I was ashamed to read how personally hurt he was when some of us put down a juvenile amendment to the King's Speech in November 1946 foolishly criticizing him, and I see why he once said to me wistfully: "You young fellows don't understand what I am trying to do and how difficult it is".

The difficulties were multiplied by his having to deal with them all the time in an acutely ill health which finally killed him in April 1951. Lord Bullock's account of Bevin as Foreign Secretary will be an enduring memorial. He was a colossus who made bricks without straw and, to paraphrase Pitt, saved Europe by his exertions.

Fiction

The alchemy of the novelist at work

Where are you dying tonight?

By Michel Deon

(Hamish Hamilton, £9.95)

The Lost Flying Boat

By Alan Sillitoe

(Granada, £8.95)

A young Balkan peasant appears inexplicably one day in a class of younger boys at a reputable Parisian lycée. For months he sits in affable silence, apparently without a word of French, until his friendship with André Garrett and association with the boy's rich and benign family reveal young man of rare intellect, who is well on the way to mastering his adopted language.

Both men make excellent progress and are set up in a publishing business by Garrett père, meanwhile the erstwhile peasant becomes the lover of André's maternal aunt, some 13 years his senior, whom he eventually marries. Under the name Stanislas Beren he becomes an acclaimed and accomplished novelist and the quietly ironic end of the book, it

publishing house achieves modest fortune and general esteem. *Where are you dying tonight?* is the reconstruction by André Garrett's son of Beren's life and work. It is a clever, witty, beautifully oblique novel in which Beren's work and the critical response it evokes are described in some detail, allowing Michel Deon the opportunity of entering jibes at prominent French literary personages, as well as of illuminating commentary on the craft and tribulations of a novelist. Descriptions of Beren's early work – in part an elegy for a lost Europe before the war – are delightful enough; but the passages which relate to his novel "Where are you dining tonight?" are enchanting and brilliant.

The subtle relationship of the two different titles unfolds in the course of the rest of the story. It is a wry, often very funny, study of an artist "never happy outside his own skin" performing the alchemy which converts his experience (especially with different women) into fiction. Does this involve a violation of souls? Is the figure who emerges something of a monster? By the quietly ironic end of the book, it

will be for each individual reader to judge.

Alan Sillitoe's *The Lost Flying Boat* is an admirable adventure story, so that too much revelation of the plot would be an annoyance. A slave owner and his Butler get drunk together and arrange to swap bedfellows. The black servant is enthusiastically though unknowingly received by the white mistress. In the morning, there are immense ructions. The slave is banished to a hard life in the fields. When his child is born, the mother who has become a virtual recluse rejects him: so that he is brought up in the shack of his father, though tutored by an extraordinary polymath versed in the ways of the orient as well as the systems of the west.

This allows Charles Johnson to indulge himself in all manner of outlandish metaphysical games, philosophical conundrums, paradoxes, of word, event, and idea; and a disagreeable vein of facetious humour which underlies much of the tale. The reader is nudged knowingly and treated to interpolations which the publishers seem inclined to overrate drastically. The purpose of the book appears to be to examine and relate different types of slavery (not least that of the characters in a novel at the hands of their author), within the account of a sincere man finding his own true nature in adversity. If Mr Johnson had been less inclined to show off and allowed his first-rate invention to look after itself, it would have been a formidable achievement. Even as it stands, much of it is outstandingly good.

The Corsican by William Heyerman (Granada, £8.95) is a would-be blockbuster covering several generations of human stupidity, savagery, viciousness and greed perpetrated in the name of some notion of eminently dispensable honour, set in Corsica, wartime France and South-East Asia. Unspeakable violence and sadism described in detail are made worse by bursts of false moral reflection, heavy homely sagacity and cloying sentimentality. The writing is flat, repetitive and quite without distinction; the impact of the novel repulsive. A disgrace to fiction.

Stuart Evans

Waterland is a quite brilliant novel, so good that whether Graham Swift wins the Booker Prize or not is in a sense a matter of little consequence.

Stephen Glover The Daily Telegraph

... superbly written... riveting. Waterland is original, compelling and narration of the highest order'

Ronald Blythe The Guardian

... establishes Graham Swift as one of the most important talents to emerge in English fiction'

John Linklater
The Glasgow Herald

HEINEMANN £7.95



William Rees-Mogg reviews Skidelsky's biography of Keynes Confessions of a justified monetarist

John Maynard

Keynes

Vol. 1: Hopes Betrayed, 1883-1920

By Robert Skidelsky

(Macmillan, £14.95)

close to Keynes's economic thought. What Skidelsky shows, with great skill and thoroughness, is the psychological and philosophical development which formed Keynes's mind.

Maynard Keynes, born into the Cambridge academic set, a brilliant scholar at Eton, again a brilliant scholar at King's, lived all his formative years as the member of a narrow but very gifted intellectual élite. This narrow élite was reinforced by his membership of the Apostles, a concerted secret intellectual club at Cambridge, by his homosexuality which in those days also had to be secret, and by his friendship in the Bloomsbury group.

It is difficult to imagine a narrower, a more intellectual, or a more arrogant environment. Skidelsky brings out very clearly the distancing of the Apostles from ordinary people – Maynard Keynes wrote to Lytton Strachey: "it is monomania – this colossal moral superiority that we feel"; I get the feeling that most of the rest never see anything at all – too stupid or too wicked." This immature sense of superiority applied to women, Jews, Americans, Frenchmen, the aristocracy and the lower classes in a particular way, and to everyone outside the narrow circle in a general way. Apostles held that they belonged to the "real", and everyone else only to the "phenomenal" world.

His elitism led Keynes as an economist to believe in the discretion of élites, of Platonic guardians of the public interest. The philosophical doctrines of G.E. Moore, which dominated the Apostles before the first world war, led his disciples to a rejection of all rules, and a search for "good" states of mind as the criterion of conduct. "We entirely repudiated personal liability on us to obey general rules". Keynes wrote in 1938 looking back at his earlier days. Undoubtedly his homosexuality, recounted in detail by Skidelsky, reinforced both the élitism and the antinomian philosophy; the homosexuality was largely, though not entirely, confined to members of the élite; it was held to be justified by loving states of mind; it was accompanied by a contempt for the intellects at



Gentle master of the Keynesian revolution

least of women; it "repudiated a personal liability to obey general rules". But it was the élitism and the rejection of rules which mattered, though the homosexuality reinforced them. Before Keynes a main objective of the English economists had been to establish general rules which would guide practical statesmen as safely as possible through the hazards and temptations of the day to day. It was Keynes who held the view that "in the long run we are all dead", a maxim framed at his earlier days. Undoubtedly his homosexuality, recounted in detail by Skidelsky, reinforced both the élitism and the antinomian philosophy; the homosexuality was largely, though not entirely, confined to members of the élite; it was held to be justified by loving states of mind; it was accompanied by a contempt for the intellects at

monetary regulation (though Bretton Woods was less than perfect in its Keynesian logic). Skidelsky is an admirer of Keynes, but what he shows is that Keynes's economic theories reflected his early acquired philosophical beliefs, and that those beliefs were alarmingly immature and inadequate. All wisdom about human affairs depends on humility, sympathy, and the search for general rules. Cambridge taught Keynes arrogance, superiority to others, and the repudiation of general rules. The repudiation of general rules (as is shown by the comparable influence of Freud) fails in light of the wishes of the twentieth century. But how sad it is that a man by nature so likeable and so brilliant should have been so badly educated, and should have passed the errors of his education on to the whole world.

with her father over her marriage to Schumann and Wieck's attempts to blacken Schumann's character, and conjures with clarity and sympathy her reactions to Schumann's encroaching madness. She relates comprehensively the story of Clara's full life after Schumann's death: the picking up of her concert career, the editing on behalf of her husband, her teaching, her relationship with Brahms and the correspondence that passed between them. She also discusses, valuably, Clara's own music. Ultimately we have a picture of a formidable woman in her own right. She was not, after all, what the Russians once called merely "Mme Schumann, wife of Robert".

Geoffrey Norris

Crime

Exotic and erotic.

Flamingo

By John Gardner

(Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95)

Ikon

By Graham Masterton

(W.H. Allen, £8.95)

There is a sub-order of the thriller, a branch only of crime fiction, not hitherto, I believe, clearly identified, which is perhaps best labelled "the farago". It is marked by the variety of elements hodge-podge into it, the exotic and the erotic, the wildly improbable and the quasi-probable. It has, in consequence, length; it thrives on exaggeration; it needs, above all, pace. Two good examples swim under the microscope today.

Gardner's *Flamingo* is set in Shanghai in the 1930s, tells of the adventures at gunpoint and amid bedsheet of Harry Byrd, American with British roots ("Get in everything"). It is plastered with facts, "an order of Fried and Braised Carp, garnished with onions and ginger" (the menu stated, correctly, that a famous Soochow chef first served this dish to the Emperor Chien-lung . . .). Note that punctuation in the emperor's name. The book also puruses with superlatives, "wild conjuncions" of mating, liquor in "giant tumblers", the city "the hottest piece of real estate in the Orient" – all those within ten pages.

Masterton's *Ikon* is not far behind. Here we set out from the Arizona Biltmore Hotel, "designed in the mid-1920s by Frank Lloyd Wright, outrageously modern, a Jazz-Age resort for America's rich and notorious" and in no time we meet, yes, Marilyn Monroe, who, we learn, was not found dead in 1962 – but she is, by garroting, in just a few pages more. Before all is done we have foiled a plot to take over the good old USA. Again, sex is squirted out like ink-fish's fluid so as to hide some of the blatant unlikelihoods ("her nipples were as stiff and sweet and wrinkled as California dried plums" – Oh, dear) and focus from life are furiously stuck on like the little tiles of a space vehicle's heat-shield to protect the fragile fiction within. And here, too, we go at inter-stellar speed.

Dead Eye, by Jonathan Ross (Constable, £6.50). Another investigation for Superintendent Rogers in his provincial city, another mystery solved, another in-his-shoes look at coppering for lucky us. First-class again.

The Riddle of the Third Mile, by Colin Dexter (Macmillan, £7.50). Whose body in Oxford? Told with admirably teasing technique, enjoyable as the

Lord Denning's *The Closing Chapter* completes the series of four highly successful books setting out the way in which he has sought to develop English law in his long and often controversial career. The book gives a fascinating account of some of the leading contentious legal issues of the day including a journey along the bumpy course of trade union legislation. Here now is the sequel to Lord Denning's autobiography, telling with touching candour of his decision to retire from the office of Master of the Rolls.

LORD DENNING
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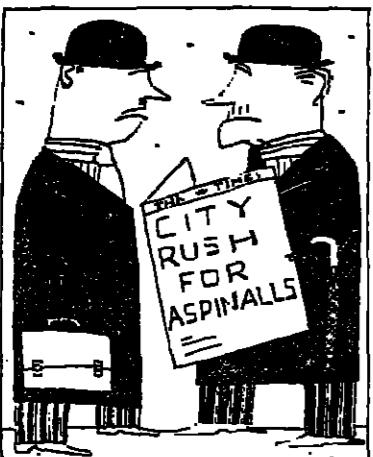
THE TIMES DIARY

Keeping tabs on the BUF

Nicholas Mosley knew that Mussolini helped to keep his father's British Union of Fascists in funds before this fact was disclosed by the Home Office papers declassified this week. While researching his recently published book about his father, *Beyond the Pale*, Mosley was offered certain documents by the rigidly right-wing historian David Irving. While the Home Office files mainly contain reports from "an absolutely reliable source" that the BUF was getting a lot of *lira*, Irving produced actual bills and receipts. He obtained these from the Italian Public Records Office, where they had been lied somewhat distractingly. Mosley was not altogether happy at learning about the Italian connexion from this particular source, especially since Irving rather rubbed it in by telling him that his conversion to the right came after listening to Sir Oswald speak in Notting Hill in the 1950s.

• DeBrett's have slipped up with their forthcoming *Texas Peage*, a venture into the murky waters of American "aristocracy". A picture caption describing Stanley Marcus presenting a cowboy hat to Earl Mountbatten "as his Cousin looks on" does not inspire confidence. The picture shows not Edwina, who died in 1960, but Pamela Mountbatten's daughter.

BARRY FANTONI



"I hear poor old Anstruther got very badly mauled"

By the book

Summerhillians are an honest lot. A few weeks ago, publisher Andre Deutsch sent, mistakenly, a copy of *All the Best, Nell!* (a collection of A. S. Neill's letters) to 250 Old Summerhillians, instead of the promotional literature about the book which Deutsch had intended to send. A letter followed asking for the return of the book or payment for it, at a pre-publication price. About half of those contacted have already returned the book or, better still, paid the asked for £7.95. The "special pre-publication price" included postage and packing, the Deutsch letter added with retrospective helpfulness.

Seat of power

Some uneasy wriggling is evident among senior Social Democrats. They have been thinking about where they should sit in the European Parliament. No SDP persons have yet been elected to it, but the very possibility raises a painful dilemma. They could not sit in the block dominated by the very conservative Christian Democrats; they don't want to sit with the fairly conservative Liberals and the Socialist group will not have them because it already contains the Labour MEPs. A recent SDP conclave decided to put off the painful decision until some hapless ambassador – probably ex-MP John Roper – has been sent to Europe to try to make some friends next to whom he can sit.

• If the Royal Opera House is looking for belt-tightening tips, following charges of extravagance by a government efficiency unit, it could start with the egg sandwiches. The moment you buy one of these (plausibly priced at 80p) it is instantly put into clingfilm wrapping which you then have to remove. Very wasteful as well as frustrating for customers with short fingernails.

The simple life

Jonathan Porritt, external relations chairman of the Ecology Party, confessed during a lecture on "Avoiding the Apocalypse" at the Royal Institute of British Architects the other night: "I don't know what the Ecology Party manifesto means when it calls for 'the control of technology' – and I wrote it!"

VAD revisited

For the first time ever, women from the Royal Naval Voluntary Aid Detachment will be officially present at the Cenotaph service on Sunday. The VADs, trained by the Red Cross and the St John Ambulance Association, came under the direct command of the Royal Navy's Medical Director General during the Second World War. VADs, whose popular image was of peachy-complexioned, beautifully brought-up young women, nursed and inspired sailors in Royal Navy hospitals at home and abroad and in sick bays attached to shore establishments. They were formally disbanded in 1960 but didn't go around to forming the VAD (RN) Association until last year. "I'm afraid it took us rather a long time to get ourselves organized," said Mrs Hazel Fallon, of Tunbridge Wells, ex-VAD.

PHS

Unfair, Mr Speaker, unfair

Russell Johnston
asks the Speaker,
Bernard Weatherill,
right, to give
his party its
fair say in
Parliament



Tory benches, leaving myself for the Liberals with four minutes at most. I told the Speaker that to attempt to present the views of the Liberal Party on foreign affairs in such time was ludicrous, and I was not going to try.

I felt and still do feel very bitter about this decision. Obviously an MP of 19 years' standing does not lightly criticize the Speaker, least of all in the press. But it seems to me that his ruling of October 27, if sustained, casts aside a reasonable if one-sided accord between Liberals and a succession of Speakers trying to be fair within an unfair framework, and wholly ignores the new situation created by the last general election.

Having faced up to the fact that 25 per cent of the votes only gives us 4 per cent of the seats, are we now being told that we only get 5 per cent of the speaking time according to rules made up on the way in the Parliamentary Chamber?

The electoral system, uniquely among European democracies, denies us parliamentary representation in proportion to our vote. To find this extended to a denial of our right to express our views, and do so at a time likely to be reported by the media, is deeply wrong and opposed to natural justice. The author is Liberal MP for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber.

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Lord Lane on society's apathy toward delinquency

Cutting the roots of crime

Yesterday in the Court of Appeal Criminal Division we dealt with 16 appeals. Four were attacks on elderly people by teenagers. Let me mention one. Two youths aged 15 and 16 wearing masks broke into the home of an 83-year-old woman in Manchester. She was held at knife point and punched in the mouth, and needed hospital treatment for shock. She is no longer able to live on her own.

In those circumstances, one would have expected a mass mobilization of determination to attack this type of crime and to defeat it. It is not that the British as a people are incapable of such action. It was capability so to act that Hitler feared most about the British nation.

Why is that determination and that action missing from the scene here? Sir Patrick Mayhew, now Solicitor General, referred, when he was Minister of State at the Home Office, to the public's attitude in these words – "a weary familiarity with crime; a fatalistic acceptance in the community, that crime on a rising scale seems inevitable, unstoppable, almost unremarkable." He went on to say: "it would be a great paradox, though by no means an unthinkable one, if rising crime among the young has itself induced individual apathy towards the concept of wanting personally to reduce it, when it is the eradication of such apathy that is needed if the trend is to be reversed."

The trouble is that those who have to deal with crime and criminals have become more specialized and more highly trained. The very existence of criminologists is an example in point. And the more that happens the wider is the separation between those experts and ordinary citizens who make up the community. A parallel can be drawn between wars of olden times which were fought with unsophisticated weapons when every citizen could visualize himself wielding arms and doing his bit (however reluctantly), and the wars of the present day, which are fought by specialists operating systems of high technology totally beyond the ken of the ordinary citizen.

We defer far too much to experts in the treatment of the criminal and we are content too readily to pass the buck to them instead of combating crime ourselves.

By the time the juvenile offender gets into the police station to be charged and gets into court to be tried and possibly punished, the damage has been done. The court,

The explosion started
at a time when
permissiveness ceased
to be disapproved
and became fashionable

when inflicting punishment is providing possibly the only remaining sanction on the would-be criminal. Punishment is a sanction that *ex hypothesi* has been unsuccessful.

Remedy must be sought much farther back in the history of the delinquent. The various agencies, the specialists who deal with

delinquent youths, cannot succeed in a vacuum. The whole community must tackle delinquency.

It is no coincidence that the crime explosion started at a time of affluence, when permissiveness ceased to be disapproved and began to become the fashion. No one would pretend that there is proof that one led to the other or that there is any easy or single answer to the problem of why this explosion took place. But there are some significant pointers.

The roots of good social behaviour, the roots of stability and respect for others are to be found in the home, in a stable family life. A good and stable home provides rules for the child to observe, and in due course for the child to rebel against, to see what happens if he does, to test the water and provide excitement and adventure. If there is no such home, and if there are no such rules, something else must be found as a challenge for the rebel and the most obvious challenge is the criminal law. One fact is inescapable: a very large proportion of the youngsters who get into trouble come from broken homes.

What do we do to promote stability in the family? The answer is, regrettably little. Everything seems to militate against stability and little to promote it.

Sixteen-year-old children are, in some schools, given instruction about the processes of law and the result of breaking it. I wonder whether more time should not be devoted to demonstrating to them the even more serious result where there are young children of a broken marriage.

Since I wrote those words, I have been cheered to read in *The Times* of October 28 that the penny has dropped in one school at least. That is at Oundle, Northamptonshire, where a two-year project is starting in January to examine the problems of teaching pupils to organize their lives so as to prevent broken

What do we do to
promote stability
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The answer is:
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marriages later on. Mr Barry Trapnell, the headmaster, appreciates how the problem ought to be tackled. He says: "We have to find out how the adolescent ticks over and only then can we think of educating their humanity." The syntax is open to minor criticisms, the sentiments are not.

What is not so encouraging is the observation later in the article that "the idea has been greeted with some interest and some scepticism by other public school heads." Probably, I imagine, because they are kicking themselves for not having thought of it first.

Instead of encouraging youngsters to think straight, instead of making clear what is good and what is bad, society deliberately blurs those boundaries which ought above all to be clearly defined.

Extracted from the *Darwin Lecture*
delivered by the Lord Chief Justice in
Cambridge on Tuesday.



Post Office engineers: time to take the picket armbands off again?
Brian Harris

Mercury: How the court let the TUC off the hook

evidently designed to lay the ground for an orderly retreat from the strike rhetoric of the Blackpool congress to the more constitutional behaviour.

Mr Stanley asked whether his union would be in breach of congress policy if it obeyed the injunction that it expected the Master of the Rolls to grant Mercury yesterday. The TUC general secretary said it would not be contravening policy, adding for good measure: "There is no question of the TUC setting out to break or encourage members to break the law." Furthermore, he pointed out that though the Blackpool conference had voted to oppose the law, delegates had specifically rejected a hard-line strategy of the miners of "non-compliance with the legislation".

The point was driven home by legal advisers to the POEU, who told the union's left-wing-dominated executive that they all faced stiff fines, bankruptcy and possibly imprisonment if they defied the court order to call off industrial action against Mercury.

Under that kind of legal pressure and presented with a face-saving get-out by the TUC, it is only to be

expected that the Post Office engineers will knuckle under. But where does that leave the overall trade union campaign against privatization?

The Blackpool TUC conference overwhelmingly backed a portentous resolution promising "a coordinated campaign of vigorous opposition to all proposals for giving off parts of nationalized, state-owned industry or to otherwise introduce private capitalism into public industry."

The TUC general council was instructed to introduce a coordinated campaign "including the coordination of industrial action organized by those unions directly affected" so as to maximize the impact any such action would have in defence of public-sector services and industries. This stirring call to arms has gone the rounds of Congress House sub-committees dealing with the nationalized industries and the public services, where it sank practically without trace.

It was generally agreed that coordination was a very good thing (it usually is in the labour movement), but it was also recognized that unions under fire should initiate

action – then explain what they might want others to do, and why. Apart from that, there has been little coordination, except of propaganda to go into trade-union journals, and the humbling of the POEU points to an even lower TUC profile.

There may still be some industrial action against privatization, for instance in the hospitals or elsewhere in the National Health Service, or in the heartland of the nationalized industries such as coal and rail, if the Government takes its licence to force itself on people who did not ask for it and do not like it. Consider the extraordinary indulgence it enjoys from its logical conclusion.

But the lesson of the Mercury affair appears to be that the flexing of industrial muscle for essentially political purposes is considered rather out of fashion in the atmosphere of "new realism" being cultivated by the TUC.

This development must be of some interest to the Master of the Rolls himself, who as chairman of the ill-fated National Industrial Relations Court in the early 1970s, sent five London dockers to Pentonville for contempt of an order to cease picketing an East End cold store. The TUC called a one-day general strike to secure their release, but they were "sprung" by the Official Solicitor. It does not seem likely that Sir John Donaldson will have to contend with such heroics as this generation of trade-union law begins to play a bigger role in industrial relations.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Ronald Butt

Video: the questions MPs must ask

We have come a long way since Sir Basil Blackwell, the publisher, shocked progressive opinion by his reply to the question, put to him as a witness in the Central Criminal Court, about what effect the book *Last Exit from Brooklyn* had had on him. "I felt it was depraved because I felt that my memory and mind was impaired, vitiated and defiled . . ." he said. "I felt I was seriously hurt by the book and wished to go away and cleanse my mind."

Having faced up to the fact that 25 per cent of the votes only gives us 4 per cent of the seats, are we now being told that we only get 5 per cent of the speaking time according to rules made up on the way in the Parliamentary Chamber?

The electoral system, uniquely among European democracies, denies us parliamentary representation in proportion to our vote. To find this extended to a denial of our right to express our views, and do so at a time likely to be reported by the media, is deeply wrong and opposed to natural justice.

The author is Liberal MP for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber.

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Recordings Bill, introduced by a private member, Mr Graham Bright, with the Home Secretary's general blessing. With a few exceptions all video works would have to be classified by a body appointed by the Home Secretary. Anyone dealing with material which had been refused any classification could be fined up to £10,000. Video works would be classified either as suitable for showing to any age, or to specified ages, or could be given a certificate for sale only in premises (sex shops and the like) licensed to sell them and to which only people over 18 were admitted.

This last category would mean in practice that such video works would require a Restricted-18 certificate. Even for the limited purpose of protecting children this is inadequate. There is no means of ensuring that R.18 sadism bought legally from licensed premises will not reach children in their homes or elsewhere through friends or even the crassness or malignity of parents.

Moreover, the assumption in the Bill that there is a cut-off point at 18 after which no harm can be done defies logic and experience. It is absurd to think that what may harm a 17-year-old cannot harm someone of 18, 19, 20, or 49, not to mention the victims of those who are so influenced. People who regard this question as one primarily concerning the individual's right to see what he or she chooses should say whether, now that there is evidence of consequential harm, they still stand on the dogma of individual freedom to choose.

The worst material will be given no certificate under this Bill and dealing in it will bring a large fine. Such non-classified material will also still be subject to the general law on obscene publications. But the danger is that the proportion of non-classified material might shrink if the British Board of Film Censors were given this statutory duty and became as progressively hardened by what it processes as it has done with films. The classifying body should, like the police who deal with obscenity, have only a short tour of duty and should be widely representative of citizens' opinion.

The Home Secretary himself has some misgivings about this Bill. The Home Office does not want to drive R.18 material underground but Mr Brittan has let it be known that if he is convinced that the public interest requires a ban on it, which the Lord Chief Justice is now virtually advocating, the Government would not seek to obstruct it.

That is the question MPs must think out tomorrow. They have to decide whether this Bill is something that could be built on in committee to remove the flaws or whether it would be better to reject the Bill and place on the Home Secretary the onus of bringing in his own measure.

Teachers have found increasing evidence that children suffer from personality disorders from witnessing so much horror and pain. Psychiatrists have discovered that some have been stimulated to imitate what they saw. Some quite small children have a diet of this material sometimes even under parental auspices. It is no longer credible to argue that there is no possibility of a causal relationship between material of this sort and behaviour.

Tomorrow MPs debate the second reading of the Video

Peter Black

Let's cut out the cacophony

A few years ago, on this very page, I wrote a piece protesting against the barbarism of pop music played too loudly in the wrong place. It was closely argued, illustrated by vivid examples, rich in telling metaphor. It even set out the simple change in the law which would protect the public against this scourge. I was confident that among readers of *The Times* I should raise a whirlwind of support. I might as well have addressed the readers of *Motorcycles for Boys*.

Of course, the very gradual increase in reproduced noise has something to do with this strange tolerance. It took half a century for the gramophone to become the 100-watt stereo amplifier, and every stage in the development of power and portability of radios and music players seemed short and logical. Consider the pleasant things public pop is against: the quiet enjoyment of conversation, a meal out, gardening, even shopping ("Beg pardon" says the pop-drugged girl on the check-out desk). Consider its licence to force itself on people who did not ask for it and do not like it. Consider the extraordinary indulgence it enjoys from its logical conclusion.

Police told the luckless householders living within half a mile of the Hell's Angels' Cockham party that there was nothing they could do about the amplified music beyond asking the ruffians to turn the noise down, and nothing to prevent them from turning it up again as soon as the police left. The essence of the case against noise is that it is unreasonable. Is it reasonable to drench a supermarket with music that forces customers to talk over it? Is it reasonable for the public address system at a gymkhana to broadcast announcements over five square miles? Is it reasonable to reproduce music at a pitch that everyone within earshot must hear?

Which is reasonable; to do these things, or to object to them?

As the objective is not to forbid, only to make it keep itself to itself, legislation can be generous. I suggest:

- No wireless set, tape recorder or record player may be played in any public place except when used with headphones.
- Where music is supplying a background sound, it may not rise to a volume which competes against speech.
- No music played in private property may be audible 10 yards outside the area within which it is played.



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TAXPAYER'S MONEY

Every year the Chief Secretary to the Treasury has the unwelcome but necessary task of bargaining with his Cabinet colleagues over their departmental budgets. The exercise proceeds on the curious assumption that a minister's success is to be judged by his ability to spend public money and that the Chief Secretary is doing his job well if he is conspicuously stingy. On this occasion the negotiations seem to have been relatively peaceful.

The Cabinet - due to meet today to finalize matters - is reported to be very close to agreement on £126,500m as the planning total for public expenditure in 1984/85, the same figure as that envisaged in the last expenditure White Paper.

Any bargaining process involves a certain amount of posturing and over-dramatization. It would be wrong to conclude that the recurrent squabbles between the Treasury and the spending departments imply fundamental disagreements in the Government about the level and composition of public expenditure. But the annual negotiations can become so acrimonious that they generate more confusion about short-run policies than understanding of long-run objectives. There is a need to restate why such importance is now attached to public expenditure restraint.

The Government's main aim in keeping spending down is to allow scope for reductions in taxation without endangering its budget deficit targets. Tax cuts tend to be regarded cynically as the means by which a Conservative Government rewards its middle-class voters and solidifies their support. The phrase "im-

proving incentives", which is often trotted out in this context, can be presented so badly that it is associated in the public mind with not very plausible images of company directors and workaholic entrepreneurs putting in an extra five hours a week because standard rate has been lowered by 2p in the pound. The world is not like that - and Conservative ministers should not pretend that it is.

Tax cuts do indeed improve incentives, but in more subtle ways. There is little evidence that changes in income tax rates in the 25 per cent to 35 per cent range have much impact on work effort or attitudes; there is abundant evidence that effective marginal tax rates of 60 per cent or more on unemployed people seeking work and on the low-paid discourage attempts to take up job offers, to move higher on the pay ladder and to try harder.

The strengthening of incentives is only part of the argument for expenditure control. Although it may seem trite to say that the level of public expenditure has a very major influence on the kind of society in which we live, the remark deserves some emphasis. In its tussles with the spending departments the Treasury's typical negotiating position is that more money is not available because the growth rate of the nation's resources is too low. There is a tacit assumption that, if growth were higher, the Government would happily contemplate extra spending.

The Government - or, at least, some of its members, including the Prime Minister herself - have frequently said that the purpose of privatization is to

enlarge freedom of choice. We have been told many times that the state's role in business and society is to be curtailed because that will allow individuals to take decisions for themselves, instead of politicians and bureaucrats taking decisions on their behalf. This element in the case for restricting public expenditure is relevant irrespective of the economy's growth rate. Indeed, the Treasury's appeal to resource constraints as the main objection to departmental spending bids is an evasion of the real issues that the present Government is supposed to be confronting.

The recent fiasco over the National Health Service cuts exemplifies the point particularly well. If health provision were predominantly private the amounts that people want to spend on medical care could be decided by themselves, according to their own priorities and needs. There is a high probability that they would spend more than the Government, using their taxes, now allocates to the NHS. But, because the state acts as an intermediary between doctors and patients, the underlying demand for medical care cannot be easily identified. The NHS lacks the flexibility of response to consumer requirements that would accompany more extensive private provision.

It is encouraging that the Cabinet seems to have accepted without too much fuss the £126,500 limit for public expenditure in 1984/85. It would be even more encouraging if ministers could demonstrate some conviction about the long-run objectives of the exercise in which they have been involved.

COOKING THE EURO-BOOKS

On the eve of the European Community's meeting of foreign and finance ministers, which begins in Athens this morning, the Brussels Commission has thrown a spanner into the works. Quite without warning, it suggests that the basis on which each member state's budgetary balance has always been calculated should be changed in such a way as drastically to reduce (perhaps by half) Britain's real budget imbalance.

The Commission is always entitled, as the principal proposing body for the EEC as a whole, to make suggestions on behalf of the Community from a position of something like umpire of the competing national interests which absorb the representatives of member governments in the Council of Ministers. It is therefore, strictly speaking, legitimate for the Commission to come forward at this moment with a plan for minimizing the British problem, presumably on the theory that the smaller this can be made to appear, the more easily it may be overcome. The wisdom of its intervention, however, is quite another matter.

Any claim the Commission has to speak *ex cathedra* on a matter of Community doctrine is hardly credible on this occasion when its proposal has been so bluntly described by the Budget Commissioner, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, as "cooking the books". What exposes this as a highly political manœuvre is the extraordinary haste with which it has been rushed through the Commission. In effect, this is a

proposal which is designed to get support from the other member states by apparently reducing the dimensions of the British problem, and in the hope of knocking the British ministers off their position at Athens.

What appeal it will have to the other members remains to be seen. But Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues have every reason to reject it firmly. The proposal, roughly, is that the net budgetary contribution of member states is not the right way to think about the imbalance between contributions to the Community and receipts from it.

It is suggested that the UK really receives more from the Community in agricultural benefit than can be calculated simply from its direct 11 per cent share of Community spending on agriculture. It also, the argument runs, benefits from the market stability British farmers enjoy as a result of Community spending on the purchase of surplus products and on exporting them with special subsidies. Therefore, budget accounting should be related to a country's share of total EEC production of a commodity that enjoys Community support. In other words, agricultural benefits should not be calculated simply on their direct geographical distribution.

The idea of approaching the British problem through Community expenditure rather than contributions is not intrinsically heinous. The Danes have suggested something of the sort. But this particular proposal makes

no sense since, as well as confusing transfers between member states with benefits to farmers, it also ignores the fact that benefits to British farmers are disproportionately paid for by British consumers through artificially high prices. Worse, the scheme has been devised so as to have the most adverse effect on the UK and then rushed out at a moment when it is likely to be most disruptive.

The government must stick to its formula of a "safety-net" to keep each state's contributions in a relationship to its relative prosperity in the Community, and cash limits for agricultural spending to prevent any increase in the Community's "own resources" from being swallowed by the voracious farm lobby. At Athens, Sir Geoffrey Howe has to convince the representatives of the other states that no solution is possible along the lines now argued by the Commission. Indeed, the more the Brussels device is contemplated the sillier it looks. The idea that Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues will look at this scheme (and with the scales falling from their eyes) announce that they now see it all clearly for the first time is patently absurd. To give serious credence to the Commission's proposal is to risk wasting six months' work and a financial crisis in the Community next year. Every member would lose by that but for Britain the loss would be nothing like as dangerous as being seduced by this curious exercise in Commission cosmetics.

ROUGH JUSTICE

The last of the BBC's second series of television programmes under the title of "Rough Justice" went out last night. They have examined without sensationalism the cases of three prisoners convicted of murder which, it is confidently suggested, they did not commit. The presentations are not conclusive, but they help to focus attention on the procedures for identifying and correcting serious miscarriages of justice. That such occur in small numbers is well attested, and it is a reasonable suspicion that the list is not exhausted in those that are officially acknowledged.

There is a stickiness about the procedure for review which arises from several causes. One is the desire for finality in the processes of justice. Another is the capricious incidence of publicity, publicity being one of the levers for prising open the system. Another is the reluctance of the Home Secretary, who is custodian of royal prerogative of mercy, to override the judicial process.

These instincts are sound. Finality is one objective of the administration of justice. It is for good reason that the jury is left to determine matters of fact in

its own powers to receive evidence or order a retrial.

The advantage of this way of proceeding is that it avoids the likelihood of an independent review body becoming in effect a further court of appeal, though one applying different rules of evidence and procedure to those obtaining in the rest of the system of criminal justice. The disadvantage is that some of the hardest cases requiring review are ones in which it appears that the standard rules of evidence and procedure have for one reason or another failed to yield justice. If so there may be little to be gained from putting them through the same mill once again.

The combined operation by Home Office and Court of Appeal should lead to some improvement in this difficult area of last-ditch justice. There is some doubt as to whether the Court of Appeal is not already so burdened as to make it hard for it to play its allotted role by freeing itself from some of its self-imposed restraints. And there is still a case for instituting a procedure, more regular than the present ad hocerry, for those rare cases where there is strong reason to believe that the norms of the accusatory system have at the end of it all not served justice, and the inquisitorial approach must be tried.

In its latest review of the matter earlier this year the Government signified a preference for keeping the review process as far as possible within the existing judicial system. Accordingly the Home Secretary has said that he will be prepared to use more readily in future his power of reference "out of time" to the Court of Appeal Criminal Division; and the Lord Chief Justice has said that the Court intends to be freer in exercise of

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Law on intervention in civil strife

From Dr M. H. Mendelson

Sir, Lord Home's letter and your leader of November 4 criticize international law for condemning intervention in support of governments overthrown by force.

Modern international law does in fact permit military intervention by outside states in support of established governments in certain limited circumstances. It does not, however, permit such intervention in support of governments which have actually been overthrown by internal revolution or *coup d'état* if the successors are effectively operating as a government.

This is irrespective of the constitutional credentials or political complexion of the overthrown or their overridders. In short, the emphasis is on effectiveness, rather than legitimacy.

Yours faithfully,

MAURICE MENDELSON,
St John's College,
Oxford.

November 8.

"national security", the rules relating to military intervention in civil strife do to some extent act as a restraint - not just on the West - and help preserve a system of minimum order, however precarious. Neither utopianism nor anarchism would do the job so well.

These may be depressing conclusions, but the realism of international law does not make it an ass; and those who wish for a safer and more just world would do well to encourage greater obedience to the law rather than its rejection.

Yours faithfully,

MR ANDREW H. MCCLUSKEY

Sir, Recent events in Lebanon and Grenada raise quite starkly the question of when it is justified for foreign Powers to interfere in the affairs of other countries. The answer must be very rarely, if at all.

What is clear is that countries do sometimes run into situations requiring outside help. For this we need a reformed United Nations with the credibility which at the moment it obviously does not possess.

Reformed and reinvigorated it will be, however, if we are not to become reliant on the ad hoc policing of the superpowers, more reminiscent as it is of the age of Metternich than the needs of the twentieth century.

Yours faithfully,

ANDREW H. MCCLUSKEY,
124 The Meadoway,
Ticehurst,
Reading,
Berkshire.

November 5.

Tanzania and Grenada

From the High Commissioner for Tanzania

Sir, In your editorial of November 4 you have, once again, managed to do what only *The Times* can do - to "weave in" a gratuitous attack on Tanzania when discussing an issue that has little to do with Tanzania. I find this obsessive interest in my country to be flattering if somewhat mystifying.

I believe it was never your intention to put the Tanzanian position in perspective. However, I trust you will allow your readers to know, through this letter, that Tanzania was one among 107 countries which supported the UN resolution on Grenada.

They will also be interested to know that 27 countries abstained from voting on it while only two countries not directly involved in the invasion opposed it. If you go through the list of countries in each category, and especially in the last two, you will find little comfort for the spirited support you have given to the invasion.

As for the parallel you seek to establish between the Grenada situation and the 1964 Tanganyika army mutiny, the war to repel Amin's aggression and what you have described as "what Zanzibar suffered in the 1960s", I can only say that once again you have your facts rather badly mixed up.

True, the Government of the newly independent Tanganyika invited in British troops to help put down mutiny by the army in 1964. But unlike the invitation from Grenada, the legality and nature of Tanzania's invitation (and, incidentally,

of simultaneous invitations by Uganda and Kenya, which faced similar mutinies) were never questioned or disputed at any time.

That is a very important difference for people whose concern for the truth is not compromised by their fear of an ideology they do not share.

As it stands, the sentence relating to the war against Amin does indeed leave your reader with the impression you intend - that Tanzania invaded Uganda to topple Amin. Yet you must know very well that Amin's downfall was a direct result of his invasion and annexation of Tanzanian territory in November, 1978. Much as we detested that buffoon and murderer, we managed to coexist with him during the eight years he ruled Uganda until the day he invaded our country.

I have a feeling that we are not likely to agree on "what Zanzibar suffered in the 1960s", so I will not attempt to convince you. In the minds of Tanzanians, and especially of Zanzibaris, however, there is no doubt that the starting point must be the fatal mistake made by the departing colonial power of granting independence to a minority of the population, thus denying the majority their right to self-determination.

This mistake dealt a mortal blow to the efforts to build democracy in Zanzibar. You may not like what happened in 1964; but you should not forget what caused it to happen!

Yours sincerely,
A. B. NYAKYI,
High Commissioner for Tanzania,
43 Herford Street, W1.
November 7.

Nothing would speak more powerfully of the solemnity of the marriage vow than the insistence that only the person to whom it was made could release from it. It might also provide some incentive to avoid vindictive bitterness that too often accompanies the process of divorce through the courts.

Above all, it would remove the responsibility for remarrying from the hands of the clergy and restore it to those to whom it belongs - the men and women themselves.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM SHAW, Chaplain,
Exeter College, Oxford.

October 31.

Sellafield emissions

From Professor Emeritus R. Whitton, FRS

Sir, There are two issues. One is the incidence of cancer and is being investigated. The other question of deep concern is the level of radioactivity from Morecambe Bay to the Solway Firth.

How is it that sit from Ravenglass is apparently too radioactive to be put into ordinary refuse in Manchester? Do standards for waste disposal vary from place to place?

An impartial survey should be made and the findings published.

Yours faithfully,

R WHITTON,
Department of Physiology,
The University, Leicester,
November 4.

Church and remarriage

From the Reverend Graham Shaw

Sir, When the Church of England decided to present a more compassionate face to the divorced it embarked on a brave and difficult course. Many divorced people have already been deeply hurt by their experience and need to be treated with generosity and simplicity. The disadvantage is that some of the hardest cases requiring review are ones in which it appears that the standard rules of evidence and procedure have for one reason or another failed to yield justice. If so there may be little to be gained from putting them through the same mill once again.

The combined operation by Home Office and Court of Appeal should lead to some improvement in this difficult area of last-ditch justice. There is some doubt as to whether the Court of Appeal is not already so burdened as to make it hard for it to play its allotted role by freeing itself from some of its self-imposed restraints. And there is still a case for instituting a procedure, more regular than the present ad hocerry, for those rare cases where there is strong reason to believe that the norms of the accusatory system have at the end of it all not served justice, and the inquisitorial approach must be tried.

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Accordingly the Home Secretary has said that he will be prepared to use more readily in future his power of reference "out of time"

to the Court of Appeal Criminal Division; and the Lord Chief Justice has said that the Court

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THE ARTS

Theatre

All too knowing an imitation of America

Dear Anyone
Cambridge

This Birmingham Repertory show is a thoroughgoing attempt by an all-British team to create an all-American musical. Through the career of an agony columnist, Dear Anyone sets out to expose the private life of Mercedes, drawing on the combined resources of the musical theatre to take you inside the minds of the anonymous crowd.

So I thought, at least, during the opening street scene, where the stage fills up with grinning citizens, all swapping cheerful clichés without looking at each other and then bursting into the self-explanatory chorus "Everything's Terrific - Help!", where Geoff Stephens's score explodes with the little pugnacity of Bernstein and Don Black's lyrics encapsulate a different personal crisis for every figure from the betrayed husband to the boy whose girlfriend has had the locks changed. Here, it seems, is a show with some serious business in the world.

We then meet the star, Mercedes Taylor née Schneider, starting her first day as Pandora on the *Daily Globe*. Two doubts promptly arise. In what kind of a name is Pandora for someone in her job? A columnist ought to be able to handle the horrors that fly out of the box. As for the newspaper, Ralph Koltai

has indeed designed an imposing globe-shaped shell, but when it opens it proves to contain only one office. Is Mercedes running this outfit herself?

Such doubts lie dormant for the next few scenes, as Jane Lapotaire chats away to the house as she moves in, filling us in on Mercedes's past life (ex-switchboard girl), before throwing herself into the job.

It works out quite well, even though she does mix up a bashful New York cab-driver with an illiterate from Boston; thanks to her they meet and marry, and the whole thing is tied together in a single long-limbed number. From this success she goes on to bring comfort to the fetishistic community, and the stage duly fills with a well-choreographed chorus of neo-Nazis, spankers, and a hefty old party in an electronic blue leotard. But, wait a minute: can this be the same show? Previously Pandora's correspondents were people with whom we could sympathize. Now they are being paraded as freaks.

At the same time, Pandora herself is undergoing a change. First, she has started working late and relations with the long-suffering Danny (Peter Blake) are growing strained. Then comes the fatal day when Harry the mailman wanders into her now enlarged office, toy arrow through the head, as usual, and all ready for a chat about Red

Concerts

A very occasional glimpse of Britten

rather worried. In any event, he never wanted the piece played again.

The second overture, introduced on Tuesday, had been no more completely suppressed. There had been no earlier performance at all, and when the score came to light in the 1970s Britten had no recollection of having written it. Nor is that too surprising: it is not the kind of music that will lodge long in the memory.

However, nothing the great artist creates is irrelevant, and there may be some clues here to the shaping of Britten's orches-

tral imagination on the eve of *Peter Grimes*. Certainly, it is a piece that starts with a chorus of oboes filing in after a slow march beat has been established by pizzicato strings and percussion. *The Young Person's Guide* is not far away.

Britten wrote the overture in the United States during his last months there in 1941-42, and his publishers have wisely taken that excuse to rechristen it *An American Overture*, thus saving confusion with the Third Programme: a resilient performance under John Carewe last month suggested that Britten already had some presentiment of the network's future in making his festive contribution.

long overdue South Bank performance on Tuesday by Jill Gomez with the Philharmonia under Vernon Handley.

The brilliance and precision which Mr Handley had urged from the orchestra in Shostakovich's Festive Overture made for a highly charged, acutely perceptive recreation of one of Britten's most provocative and hard-working scores. The criss-crossing web of allusions and ironies which Britten's music draws in and through the words of Auden and Ravenscroft, as

they have just got back from brunch at the Copland place. The main personality, though, is Britten's, even if it is not very strongly felt. The wrapping of a march around an allegro is for him formally uninteresting (this was, after all, the period of the Second Quartet), and there are pages of disappointingly docile invention.

Still, the overture does bring itself to a rousing conclusion, and it did provide a splendid occasion for Simon Rattle to show off his firm-textured woodwind and brass ensembles.

Paul Griffiths

Shostakovich, Britten - and then Elgar, in his Violin Concerto yet another study, in this rewardingly planned programme, of a private face in a public place. If Nigel Kennedy never quite opened up the music's full heart, his assurance of both technique and of the work's historical idiom, and Mr Handley's reinvigorating control of pace and incident, made this a compelling if not a complete performance.

Hilary Finch

City of London Sinfonia/Hickox

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Barry Guy is one of the most versatile of London's orchestral musicians: his double-bass playing can often be heard underpinning baroque orchestras, chamber groups and contemporary ensembles. He has also been active as a composer, developing techniques for his instrument which involve the use of amplification and distortion.

The most successful of his essays in this medium have been written for himself as soloist: the athletic energy and visual involvement both add something to musical material that has seemed diffuse or meagre. On Tuesday, in a sparsely-attended concert, the City of London Sinfonia unveiled a work by Guy as the first of a group of commissions. *Voyages of the Moon* uses material from his brilliant solo piece *Statement II*, and therein lies part of its problem: the additional orchestral parts fragment and complicate the textures, and the electronic janglings of the bass midy odd.

Nicholas Kenyon

Nigel Andrews on

"...the best film of 1983." Zelig PG
WOODY ALLEN MIA FARROW

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LEICESTER SQ 420 6731 372 2626 ISLINGTON 223 3628

5.00

Countdown

The popular panel game which tests your skill with words and numbers.

5.30

Fanny Waterman's Piano Progress

Fanny Waterman's pupils leave the classroom for the concert platform.

6.30

The Good Food Show

News, views, and sound advice on food, with Prue Leith.

7.00

Channel 4 News 7.50 Comment

8.00

The Malibu World Disco Dancing Championships

Tonight, it's the World Final, and the atmosphere at Xenon is electric.

9.00

Soap

More mayhem with the Tates and the Campbells.

9.30

Film on Four: Another Time, Another Place

It is September 1944. In a remote Scottish village, the romantic young wife of a farmworker pursues a love affair with an Italian prisoner of war. But for both of them, the freedom they seek is unexpectedly elusive.

11.25

What The Papers Say

11.40

Our Lives: The Knockers' Tale

The first of eight documentary drama films about the lives of young people from London's East End.



Zed Dominic

Television
Literary
rituals

The subject of last night's Arena profile (BBC 2), Anthony Powell, has just been described by Anthony Burgess as a parochial English phenomenon, if the Sunday newspapers are to be believed; but Burgess seems to have forgotten that action must have a strong local flavour before it can acquire the unconscious universality of great art.

Powell's range of reference is, in any case, very wide - *A Dance to the Music of Time*, his sequence of 12 novels, is concerned with the nature of mortality and in that dance we can see madness as well as the rituals of "ordinary" life. These are not small things, and they can be exemplified in "upper middle-class" English life as well as anywhere else.

The sequence contains some 400 characters which, as Alison Lurie suggested in the programme, represents the extent of any one man's acquaintance; as a result, Powell has been able to evoke the recognizable fabric of life itself. His genius lies in his ability to sustain the whole enterprise without boring his readers or, apparently, himself: it is an infinite capacity, not for taking pains but for drawing out the implications of his original vision.

He seemed an affable man, although it came as something of a shock to have this mild but somewhat elusive character suddenly supplanted by the figure of James Fox playing him as a young man. The physical resemblance was apparent, but Fox has a much more solid and unselfconscious exterior than that of the novelist himself.

Although last night's documentary provided a good introduction to Powell's "world", it did not achieve much else. As is often the case with writers, he revealed very little of himself to the camera. His life may not be commonplace, but neither is it unusual - except, perhaps, for his habit of making collages out of newspaper photographs and pasting them on the walls of his house. Fortunately, the obvious analogy was not made.

Peter Ackroyd



Long-suffering: Peter Blake as Danny with Jane Lapotaire's vibrant Mercedes in *Dear Anyone*

LAST 4 PERFS
Tonight, tomorrow at 7.45
Sat 3.00 & 7.45
Eduardo de Filippo's
Inner Voices
in a translation by N F Simpson
Robert Stephens in the central role of...
an enthralling piece of eccentric drama!
STANDBY:
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**HE'S A PRISONER OF WAR. SHE'S A PRISONER OF LIFE.
AT 9.30 TONIGHT, YOU'LL BE CAPTIVATED.**

ON

4

KEEP YOUR EYE ON

**HE'S A PRISONER OF WAR. SHE'S A PRISONER OF LIFE.
AT 9.30 TONIGHT, YOU'LL BE CAPTIVATED.**

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Supervision: the cost of further City freedom



Christopher MacMahon: laying down markers for the Bank's future attitude

The City must expect continuing supervision from the Bank of England and others, whatever happens in the great revolution that is now sweeping through our financial markets. But the regime will – or at least should – be flexible and pragmatic rather than a dead hand. Such was the burden of an important speech last night from Mr Christopher MacMahon, the Bank's deputy governor.

In what is clearly intended to be a marker for the Bank's future attitude to the rapid changes that are now afflicting the Stock Exchange, Lloyd's and the money markets, Mr MacMahon presented what he called the "intellectual case for the supervision of financial markets".

While financial services appear on the surface to represent an outstanding example of the efficiency which can result from classical competitive capitalism, he argued, this was deceptive. In the Bank's view, the need for supervision rests on three principles: the need to eliminate conflicts of interest; the need to protect individuals against unreasonable loss; and the need to avoid "contagion". Mr MacMahon's term for what we know as the knock-on effects of liquidity crises in banks which can threaten the security of the whole banking system.

These principles apply in different ways to different financial institutions – and the solutions are not, and need not, be uniform. On the crucial question of single or dual capacity in the securities market, for example, Mr MacMahon said it is arguable whether it is better to retain separate broking and jobbing functions, or

whether to switch to single capacity and provide investors with protection in the form of statutory full disclosure of all bargains and prices, (although even this may not be sufficient, he hints).

The crucial point in the Bank's view is that there must be supervision of some sort. Financial institution "will inevitably find that there is no simple dichotomy between prohibition and freedom or free markets and dirigisme. If institutional strait-jackets are loosened, for example, disclosure or other supervisory obligations may grow more heavy". Mr MacMahon said.

The need for an "eclectic and pragmatic approach" will only be reinforced by the increasing blurring of the distinctions between building societies, banks, securities dealers, insurance companies and others in coming years.

Reuters: a prize too big for integrity alone

After 5½ hours discussing proposals from merchant bankers S. G. Warburg and accountants Binder Hamlyn for the restructuring and flotation of Reuters yesterday, the board of the news agency transformed into financial services growth company reported "useful progress" and put the whole plan back for another month.

It is hard enough to persuade the warring Fleet Street magnates who own two fifths of Reuters through their association, to agree on anything that might benefit each other. Add in the representatives of the provincial press their Australasian counterparts, the need for unanimity, tax problems and the tough subject of maintaining the integrity of loss-making news services and you have a classic recipe for deadlock.

But the prize is too big for any to lose. Reuters' financial services, the epitome of the new telescreen world of information technology could be worth anything between £1 billion and £1.5 billion on a conventional stock market flotation, despite the latest outrush of competitors.

Newspaper shares have jumped 50 per cent this year, purely on hopes raised last autumn that Reuters' profits of £50m this year – perhaps double within five years – will be central, rather than a mere formal note, to newspaper company accounts.

As the projected spring flotation of

Reuters draws near – projected at least among enthusiastic Fleet Street proprietors – new doubts appear. The Chancellor family, which has been closely connected to the agency, has raised the spectre of the independent source of Britain's foreign news sacrificed in the race for rapid profit.

Mr James Callaghan, the former prime minister, yesterday weighed in, warning the Attorney General of "public disquiet".

Reuters' chairman Sir Denis Hamilton has repeatedly made it clear that the agreement of trust (not a legal trust) between shareholders to maintain the independence of Reuters from any single interest must be maintained. This indeed, coupled with the need of provincial newspapers to support the Press Association through which they hold Reuters' interests, is at the heart of the difficulties over the various flotation schemes.

Should there be two classes of voting and non-voting shares, with the newspaper companies retaining 30 per cent voting stakes or perhaps a few special shares, like those created for some privatized state companies, to preserve the agency's independence? The Australians have already arranged to receive Reuters dividends direct, while retaining control through the Australian Press Association. This might yet be a model for the future.

NEWS IN BRIEF

CWS plans £8.5m plant on Deeside

Co-operative Wholesale Society, principle supplier to Britain's 7,000 Co-op stores, is to build its first factory for half a century. An £8.5m plant, to be built at Shotton, Deeside – a steel closure area – by the first half of 1985, will produce mostly breakfast cereals. At least 150 jobs will be created.

Lord Bruce-Gardyne is joining the board of Central Trustee Savings Bank as a non-executive director. Better known as Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, he was Economic Secretary to the Treasury in Mrs Thatcher's last government.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, is expected to give his verdict tomorrow morning on whether to refer the competing bids by Allianz Versicherungs and BAT Industries for Eagle Star Holdings for investigation by the Monopolies Commission.

The 28-man ruling council of Lloyd's of London meets today to elect a new chairman to succeed Sir Peter Green, who retires at the end of the year.

Bourne Leisure, a privately owned operator of 15 holiday caravan parks, has dropped out of advanced negotiations to buy the travel and leisure division of Ellerman Lines. Ellerman said last night that it was not in discussions with any other bidders for this part of its business.

Greater concentration in British banking was forecast by Mr Philip Wilkinson, chief executive of the National Westminster Bank yesterday. He believes banks will develop financial supermarkets and expanded services during the next decade through acquisition and innovation. "Overall numbers are bound to shrink. Many smaller, less adept banks will be absorbed or disappear", he said.

British groups hopeful about Chinese deals

By John Lawless

The Chinese are negotiating with seven big British companies which are thinking of setting up factories in China.

The Sino-British Trade Council, which coordinated a China delegation visit to London last month, refused to name the companies involved. It confirmed, however, that all the negotiations are "at an advanced stage".

There is now speculation that both sides may be going out of their way to counterbalance feelings over Hong Kong with increased trade and investment initiatives.

Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday for talks. He went there from China, confident that Britain can conclude "hundreds of millions of dollars in contracts" in Chinese energy development.

Shell is negotiating a cool

venture there, and Rolls-Royce another for power generation turbines. China has signed a memorandum with GEC to buy non-nuclear components for a \$6 billion (£4 billion) station in Guangdong province, to the north of Hong Kong.

Mr Walker is meeting executives of the China Light and Power Company today – as well as touring the colony's new Castle Peak power station where GEC is supplying £300m worth of equipment.

The significance of the Bank of China visit, however, is that the Chinese not only want Western companies to come in with technology, but to help arrange finance for project.

Representatives from provincial cities and companies in Changsha, Harbin, Shanghai and Xiamen were also in London to visit United Kingdom companies.

Commercial Union and General Accident performance 'dented'

Hurricane costs two insurers £17.6m

By Our Financial Staff

Hurricane losses in the United States dented the underwriting performance of Commercial Union Assurance and General Accident, two of Britain's largest composite insurers in the third quarter of the year.

Despite continuing problems in the US, both companies managed to increase pre-tax profits compared with the same stage last year. Commercial Union boosted pre-tax profits from £24.3m to £43.8m in the nine months to September 30, while General Accident's pre-tax profits rose from £33.6m to £44m over the same period.

Hurricane Alicia cost Commercial Union £7.6m and contributed to a worsening US underwriting loss of £149.6m (£125.9m last time). The Hurricane General Accident

£10m and contributed to a US underwriting loss of £21.2m, compared with a loss of £8.4m last year.

Total premium income for the period increased from £157m to £173.2m at Commercial Union, while investment income was up from £173.5m to £193.8m.

Commercial Union's British underwriting losses improved at £28.4m compared with losses of

Shares in BP's Forties field awarded to 19 companies

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

Nineteen companies have been successful in winning a stake in BP's lucrative Forties North Sea oil field at £7.5m a share. The sale of 39.4 per cent units, plus the previously announced sale of two 1 per cent stakes, will bring BP £35.8m in cash.

The largest batch of ¼ per cent shares – six – have been bought by Elf, the French oil company. Britain's Charterhouse Petroleum won five.

BP will announce the names of the successful bidding companies on Friday. However, Charterhouse yesterday confirmed that it had been successful and Candaceo said that it had won two shares.

The other successful bidders include Rio Tinto-Zinc (four shares), Texaco (four), Sovig (two) and Ultramar (four).

Charterhouse was successful in bidding for one share, as were Barclays, North Sea General, Saxon Oil, Century Power and Light, Union Jack, Viva Oil, Plascom, Industrial Scotland Energy, Norwich Union, Morsk Hydro and Histan Oil.

Peter Walters: BP will get £33.8m from share sale



that the sale would produce at least £160m for BP.

One company, Anvil Oil, has confirmed that it was unsuccessful in winning a share, and has cancelled a planned flotation to pay for the hoped-for purchase.

BP's chairman is Mr Peter Walters, emphasized that the Department of Energy must approve the transfer of shares. The Department said last night that it expected to give approval in time for BP formally to complete the sale on January 3.

RTZ's award of four shares comes at a time when the company is expanding its interest in the North Sea by offering to buy its present partner's interest in 14 other North Sea blocks, in a deal worth £60m. RTZ has made the offer, which includes a 5 per cent stake in the recently-on-stream Maureen field, to British Electric Traction.

The Government acted to prevent the tax advantages being retrospective but did little to diminish interest in the sale, with 39 companies making 82 bids. Brokers had estimated

that the sale would produce at least £160m for BP.

Charterhouse won its five shares with bids pitched at only £10,000 above the eventual striking price. David Roberts, finance director, said last night that the purchase was coming at the right time for the company, with profits from the Forties field allowing it to develop its exploration and operating capabilities.

Charterhouse has holdings in the other North Sea success, Thistle field, as well as shares in the Ettrick field and in potentially important onshore leases in Sussex.

Another confirmed purchaser, Charterhall, also has existing North Sea interests, with shares in the Buchan field.

The Forties field came into operation in September 1975 and reached peak production of 300,000 barrels a day in 1978. Since 1981, production has fallen to an average of 447,000 barrels a day.

More than £890m has been spent on developing the field and the new shareholders – BP is left with 83.13 per cent – will be liable for a share of the annual operating costs, estimated to be £110m a year.

Gilt make small gains

Gilts recorded modest gains yesterday, with hopes of lower inflation outweighing disappointment with Tuesday's money supply figures.

The Government broker's supplies of 9½ per cent convertible Treasury stock were exhausted. It was the firmness of gilts which helped equities – as measured by the FT 30-share index – to reverse an earlier fall and close with a smattering of modest gains.

Trading was, however, light and there were signs that most big investors had remained on the sidelines.

The market is likely to continue to be quiet until next week's financial statement from the Chancellor.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.6 up 1.7

FT Gilt: 82.26 up 0.17

FT All Shares: 448.12 up 0.99

Bargains: 20.100

Datasream USM Leaders

Index: 96.12 up 0.41

New York Dow Jones

Average: (latest) 1224 up 9.86

Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones

Index: 9,237.10 down 22.16

Hongkong Hang Seng

Index: 866.76 down 6.29

Amsterdam: 145 down 1.3

Sydney ACI Index: 705.9 up 5.6

Frankfurt Commerzbank

Index: 1003.4 up 6.8

Brussels General Index

126.44 down 0.06

Paris CAC Index: 140.8 up 0.2

Zurich SKA General 294.8 down 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling: up 5pts

Index: 83.9 down 0.2

DM: 3.9575 down 0.0075

Ff: 12.07 down 0.0050

Yen: 350 down 0.05

Dollar: Index: 127.9 down 0.3

DM: 2.6705

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling: up 1.4555

Dollar DM: 2.6650

ECU: 6.707078

SDR: 20.70337

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates

Bank base rates: 9

Finance houses base rate: 10

Discount: market loans week fixed: 9½-9

3 month interbank: 9.375-9.516

3 month DM: 6.16-5.516

Philip Robinson reports on attempts to solve one of Britain's fastest growing crimes

Time to tighten up policing of the fraud law

The Government is preparing at last to make another effort to streamline and strengthen the methods used to investigate and prosecute frauds - but not with too much haste.

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, publicly recognized, in a Parliamentary written answer this week, that there is widespread concern about a range of problems generated by allegations of large-scale commercial fraud.

But the action the Government is now taking suggests that Whitehall is not awash with ready solutions. Instead, the Home Secretary and the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, have adopted the well-worn technique of appointing an independent committee, to be chaired in this case by that veteran of dealing with insoluble problems, Lord Roskill.

The committee's brief is to look at the way the courts conduct fraud cases to see if any changes are needed in law or procedure to secure "just, expeditious and economical disposal of such proceedings". This is only one of the apparent deficiencies in the control of fraud - and the Government may take other initiatives elsewhere - but it is an aspect that causes frequent embarrassment.

The record of successful prosecutions of alleged fraud is hardly impressive and has allowed City institutions to mount a sharp, critical attack.

"Unquestionably", wrote the Council for the Securities Industry, the City's ultimate self-regulatory watchdog, "the greatest weakness of the present scheme of regulation lies in what is a governmental responsibility, but one that goes wider than the Department of Trade - the failure to deal effectively with commercial and financial frauds."

The CSI, whose chairman Sir Patrick Neill is a Queen's Counsel, continued: "Anyone who commits an elaborate fraud knows that he probably will not be prosecuted and that, if he is prosecuted, it will take years to formulate charges and he will probably escape the main charges. There is little point in improving the finer points of conduct if gross fraud goes unpunished."

The attack was contained in the CSI's submission to Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower for his investigations into protection of the investor. His review of City financial markets



and their regulation is due out before the year end. It has given rise to speculation whether the Government will allow the City to continue regulating itself or impose a Whitehall-based system backed by law.

Some mix of the two is the likely result. But the CSI's reference to getting the basics of regulation right before attempting any fine tuning, hit home at the trade department.

Recently Mr Alex Fletcher, minister for corporate and consumer affairs, as guest

The police have criticized the DPP's attitude

speaker at a self regulation conference organized partly by the CSI, acknowledged the problems over fraud.

He said: "There have been a number of complaints that it is too easy to get away with fraud. I hope that it may be possible to announce some further measures for tackling it before very long."

The Government had hoped to announce other more specific measures with the Committee of Inquiry, but an apparent

failure to agree on the measures has delayed these. However, they are expected before the end of the year from the Department of Trade.

The measures are likely to include a larger budget and increased number of lawyers working on fraud cases for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

It is also expected that moves will be made to formalize the teamwork carried out under FIG, the Fraud Investigation Group network.

This group, set up in 1980, comprises the police, trade department, officials and the DPP. FIG's job is to bring interested authorities together at an early stage in a case, partly to avoid the time-consuming repetition of exchanging documents later, and partly to take an early decision on whether police inquiries should continue. Decisions of this sort are based very much on the chances of a successful prosecution at the end of the case.

The DPP takes a cost-effective view. That has drawn criticism in the past from more than one or two disgruntled policemen who, after spending many hours investigating often intricate detail of company fraud, or an international extortion racket, find the DPP shelves the papers for lack of chance of success, or absence of the alleged culprit.

One senior police fraud officer said: "We have found these groups helpful. The great advantage for us is that you get the Director of Public Prosecutions staff saying at an early stage 'you would be better pursuing this or that'. It saves us chasing a lot of red herrings."

The Miller-Carnegie trial cost an estimated £500,000

Even experts can find it hard to distinguish between reckless incompetence and fraud.

Despite this advice, FIG's recent performance record is patchy. The prosecution of Miller-Carnegie, a commodity broker, and FIG's first case, was dissolved half way through.

The Metropolitan Fraud Squad currently has four other FIGs outstanding, one of them

into Mr Keith Hunt whose commodity business collapsed

this year owing £10m. The City of London Fraud Squad still has two cases outstanding.

FIG is one of the fastest growing crimes. Last year reported incidents jumped 42 per cent. In 1982, a total of 329 cases had been reported to the police. At the year end 96 substantial cases were still under investigation with losses totalling £100m.

The Miller-Carnegie trial lasted three months and cost an estimated £500,000.

Mr Michael Levi, a lecturer in criminology at University College, Cardiff, who has made a study of frauds, doubts whether you can talk about cost effective justice but, he says, the process of prosecuting frauds does make it very difficult to justify embarking on these costly exercises.

The Government departments are in need of some successes. But in financial markets, it is sometimes difficult for the police to tell legal sharp practices from fraud.

It is, perhaps, surprising that the police politely turned down an offer of general assistance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants this year. The Metropolitan Police Commissioner explained that he was getting sufficient help from accountancy firms.

The Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise are also still absent from these formal, note-swapping forums. Both have their own investigators.

Both have a vested interest in spotting and bringing to book dubious practitioners. And both would benefit from early outside guidance on whether to continue on a long and tortuous path, which may yield a room full of files, but little capable of standing up incontrovertibly in court.

But, if detection is a problem, explaining the detail of a fraud case to 12 good men and true presents its own difficulties. Failure by juries to comprehend vital evidence has led to pressure that the jury for fraud cases be replaced with a panel of experts.

It is unlikely that the Government would attack this particular part of the British judicial system just now.

But workable measures are needed both to support overburdened specialist police squads and to head off any retaliation from the City which might find itself cornered by the recommendations of Professor Gower.

Second win for British shipyard

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Troubled British Shipbuilders, set to record losses well in excess of £100m this financial year, yesterday announced the second piece of good news in a week - £5.5m order from Iceland.

The corporation said that it had won the order in the face of fierce competition from Far East shipyards. The 3,000-tonne deadweight refrigerated vessel will go to the Samband Line of Reykjavik and be built by Appledore Shipbuilders of North Devon.

The Iceland contract follows the £100m order announced on Tuesday by Sunderland Shipbuilders which, it was said, had been won against competition from 32 other European yards.

Mr Axel Gislason, managing director of Samband, said that 20 yards had been contacted about his ship and Appledore had been given the order after a thorough comparison of the technical solution, price, financing scheme and operational cost.

British Shipbuilders' price would have been subsidized by the Government's intervention fund, which covers 15 per cent of the cost and is designed to bring British prices more into line with cheaper Far Eastern rates.

Appledore's design involves the construction of a vessel that can operate as a refrigerated cargo carrier, container ship or bulk carrier. Mr Joe Ball, the yard's managing director, said:

"It will be the most versatile vessel ever built at Appledore." Meanwhile, the Japanese Ministry of Transport's latest issue of ship construction permits shows that orders halved in October against the previous month's 646,220 gross tonnes. The figure, however, is more than double the number of permits issued a year earlier.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	11.04%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

* Mortgage Base Rate.
† 7 day deposit on sums of under £20,000. For £20,000 up to £40,000, 9.4% on £20,000 and 9.75% on £20,000.

APPOINTMENTS

The Halifax names director

Halifax Building Society: Mr R. W. Archer, a member of the London board, is to be a director of the society.

Co-op Bank: Mr Peter Layhe, finance director of Edinburgh University, is to join the bank as general manager (financial control).

Lloyds Bank International: Mr C. J. Murphy has been made assistant general manager, Brazil, based in São Paulo. Mr J. R. Avery, previously manager, Rio de Janeiro branch, has been appointed principal manager, Latin America division, London, in succession to Mr Murphy. Mr R. R. Seggins, previously manager, syndicate department, London, will be manager, Rio de Janeiro branch, in succession to Mr Avery.

Forrest Trust Group: Mr David Gilman has been appointed chief accountant, and Mr P. A. Rem becomes senior manager, business analysis and planning.

London Merchant Securities: Mr Gerald Nash, formerly a group staff director, has joined the main board.

Slough Estates: Sir Donald Maithland is now non-executive director.

Hampton Gold Mining Areas: Mr G. Gardiner has been appointed a director. Mr A. J. Williams has become a non-executive director with responsibilities in the minerals division and Mr D. A. R. Hanvey has become senior mining engineer.

Biomechanics International: Mr Ian Weston Smith has been appointed chairman.

E. Jopling and Sons: Mr D. F. Coyle has become managing director.

GEORGE H. SCHOLES PLC

WYLEX WORKS, WYTHENSHAWE, MANCHESTER M22 4RA



Manufacturers of Wylex Electrical Products

Extracts from the Activities and Business Review as contained in the Directors' Report for the year ended 30th June 1983

	1983	1982
£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Trading profit	4,399,043	3,091,704
Income from shares in related companies	16,167	(65,275)
Net interest receivable and similar income	212,363	82,473
Profit before taxation	4,627,573	3,105,902
Taxation	2,130,109	1,445,492
Profit after taxation	2,497,464	1,663,410
Dividends per share (net)	17.00p	13.33p*

* Equivalent after allowing for scrip issue

The company can again report a busy year. In the home market the continued strength of the refurbishing market in housing stock has contributed substantially to the increase in activity of the company. Not only has it refurnished over 100,000 properties, but in addition to the sale of ELCBs (earth leakage circuit breakers) now known as RCDs (residual current devices) in domestic installations, in the industrial and commercial fields we are making steady progress with our distribution boards which is gratifying in a market that is not particularly buoyant.

The overseas activities of the group are concentrated in the Far East and Nigeria. In Malaysia, PDI-Wylex Sdn. Bhd., a related company, is now operating profitably and the premises have been extended to allow for the significant increase in the assembly of RCDs. To improve our representation in South East Asia we have appointed new selling agents in Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong. Our agents are Clipper companies of Gerard Industries Pty. Limited of Adelaide, thus increasing our liaison with that company. We are looking forward to increased penetration in these markets with a dynamic sales force.

Nigeria has, of course, been very disappointing due to its restrictions on imports and the introduction of licences. Now that the elections there are over we are hoping for an easing of these controls allowing a return to a more normal business scene.

Note: The accounts shown above for the years ended 30th June 1983 and 30th June 1982 are not full accounts. Full accounts on which the Auditors made unqualified reports, will be delivered in respect of the year ended 30th June 1982, to the Registrar of Companies.

General Accident

NINE-MONTHS' RESULTS

The results for the nine months ended 30th September 1983 estimated and subject to audit, are compared below with those for the similar period in 1982, which are restated at 31st December 1982 rates of exchange; also shown are the actual results for the full year 1982.

It must be emphasised that the results for the interim period do not necessarily provide a reliable indication of those for the full year.

	9 Months to 30.9.83	9 Months to 30.9.82	Year 1982
	Estimate	Estimate	Actual
	£ millions	£ millions	£ millions
Net written premiums - General Business	1,026.0	910.6	1,233.0
Investment Income	163.7	143.2	195.5
Underwriting Result - General Business	(111.7)	(111.5)	(153.8)
Long Term Insurance Profits	3.2	3.1	4.5
	45.2	34.8	46.2
Loan Interest	1.2	1.2	1.7
Profit before tax and Minority Interests	44.0	33.6	44.5
Taxation	3.4	1.7	(9.1)
Minority Interests and Preference Dividend	0.9	0.5	1.3
Net Profit attributable to Shareholders	39.7	31.4	52.3
Earnings per Ordinary Share	23.6p	18.8p	31.3p
Principal exchange rates used in converting overseas results			
USA	\$1.50	\$1.82	\$1.82
Canada	\$1.84	\$1.99	\$1.99

Net written premiums and investment income increased in sterling terms by 12.9% and 7.3% respectively. Adjusted to exclude the effects of currency fluctuations, the increases were 9.6% and 5.0% respectively.

In the third quarter there was an underwriting loss of £12.8m (1982 £11.9m loss) in the UK. There was a loss of £21.2m (1982 £24.4m loss) in the USA which includes losses amounting to £9.4m arising from Hurricane "Alicia". In the aggregate, other markets produced underwriting losses of £11.3m (1982 £24.1m loss) and the overall third quarter loss was £45.3m (1982 £24.4m loss). The pre-tax profit for the quarter amounted to £8.5m (1982 £2

A collection of fine pieces on the big punchers

The drum beats could have men from Panama dancing again

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Two boxers with awesome reputations, Marvin Hagler and Roberto Duran, face each other at Caesar Palace, Las Vegas tonight. Hagler, the shaven-headed and neat boxer-fighter, can cut you up with fast hands; Duran, the wild and woolly fighter-boxer, can grind you down with his stone fists. Early or late, the one with the bigger punch will survive.

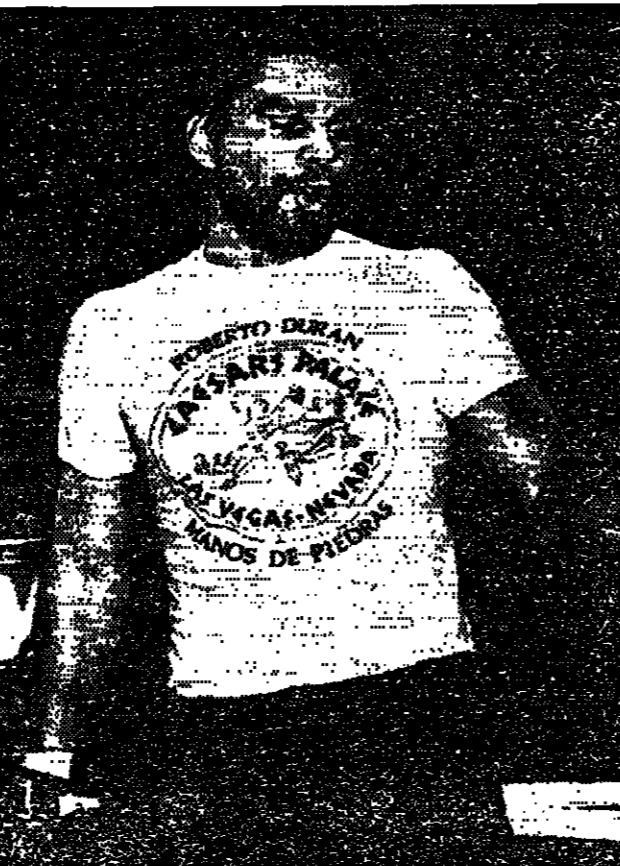
Though the two men had similarly rough beginnings, one in the ghettos of New Jersey, the other in the slums of Panama, outside the ring they are as different as they are in their approach to reducing a state to a state of helplessness and has often bragged of killing them.

According to a book, *The Big Punchers*, the ITV commentator Reg Gutteridge, Duran is "an arrogant ill-mannered fighter who frequently makes obscene gestures to opponents and has often bragged of killing them."

Hagler on the other hand is an "easy-to-smile man with impeccable manners", who dresses like a stockbroker. He is an introspective person who likes to talk to seagulls when he's old times. Remember Suzie Q? Ingo's Bingo? and Sugar Ray

is in his camp at Cape Cod.

The book is a collection of Robinson's fuchsia-coloured



Working up a storm: Duran finishes another training session before his meeting with Hagler

fine pieces on boxers from the Ghost with the Hammer in his Hand, Jimmy Wilde, right through the Brylcreem years to the great Cuban Teofilo Stevenson, who rejected professionalism saying "what is eight million dollars against the love of eight million Cubans?" Each chapter is followed by Henry Cooper doing his Barrington Daft bit and he says after the chapter on himself. "What do you expect me to say. You've done a fight? This is your life on me."

Among the boxers covered are Eric Boon, Dave Charlton, Sugar Ray Leonard, Sugar Ray Robinson, Randy Turpin, Joe Louis, Rocky Marciano, Ingemar Johansson and Marcel Cerdan. Four who have been left out are Joe Frazier, George Foreman, Bob Foster and Tommy Hearns. Perhaps they are as different as they are in their approach to reducing a state to a state of helplessness and has often bragged of killing them.

Gutteridge, who has boxing in his blood from his grand-father, his father, Dick and uncle Jack, is the most informed boxing writer in Britain and as he recalls the years the great days come back to life.

He is an introspective person who likes to talk to seagulls when he's old times. Remember Suzie Q? Ingo's Bingo? and Sugar Ray

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Hagler yearns to prove greatness

Las Vegas, (Reuter) Marvin Hagler regards it as an overripe opportunity for a multi-million dollar payday and, even more, a chance to gain acceptance as a great champion. Roberto Duran calls it "the fight of my life", an unexpected chance to expunge forever the haunting memory of his infamies surrendered to Sugar Ray Leonard in 1980.

In one of the most intriguing bouts in years, two of boxing's finest champions meet tonight in a temporary 15,000-seat stadium at Caesar Palace hotel here.

Hagler, who is unbeaten in 32 contests over the last 7½ years, is 3-1 on successfully defend his middleweight title for the eighth time since he won it from Britain's Alan Minter in September 1980.

But the Panamanian is a ring craftsman, seeking to become the first to win titles in four different weight divisions.

The experts also remember

Duran's defeat last year by the Puerto Rican Wilfredo Benitez and the unknown Kirkland Laing,

followed by an unimpressive win against Hagler.

Hagler, on the other hand, has appeared to improve with each bout, winning all seven of his title defences inside the distance.

"I want the world to see what I do to Duran to prove that I am a great fighter. Beating Duran will give me the recognition that I have deserved," Hagler said.

Hagler is expected to receive between \$3m and \$3.5m – more than the combined total of his 61 previous bouts – if he wins his greatest achievement.

Most experts put little stock in Duran's victories over Mexican Pinero Cuervas last January and his stunning upset of Moore. They feel Cuervas was little more than a shell of his former self and Moore was an inexperienced and over-rated champion.

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Thompson joins Southampton on month's loan from Liverpool

Phil Thompson, Liverpool's former England defender, has agreed to join injury-hit Southampton on a month's loan.

Thompson, who has been unable to force his way into the Liverpool side this season, is expected to make his debut against West Bromwich at the Dell on Saturday.

Lawrie McMenemy, Southampton manager, sought Thompson when Mark Wright, England Under 21 defender, suffered a broken nose and other facial injuries in the Milk Cup defeat at Rotherham.

Thompson, aged 29, has made more than 450 appearances for Liverpool and won the last of his 42 England caps a year ago in the 5-0 European championship win in Greece.

It is unlikely that Thompson would want to move to Southampton on a permanent basis, but Joe Fagan, Liverpool manager said: "I am pleased to see him back in the first division".

"We dominated the second half and only needed a touch to do it, but we didn't get it," McMenemy said. George Kerr, Rotherham's manager, said: "It was a tremendous effort from my side but we must make getting into the second division our priority. After all we are not going to win the Milk Cup."

Rotherham went into action again last night against a team from the local parks pitches. The same 11 players meet a local Sunday League representative team at Millmoor.

Most second division managers would be pleased with a draw against Liverpool - but not Malcolm Macdonald, manager of Fulham who squirmed in his touchline seat as Fulham squandered chances to win Monday night's third round Milk Cup tie at Craven Cottage and end Liverpool's monopoly of the competition.

Fulham must now go to Anfield on November 22 for a replay and Macdonald said: "We have made it hard for ourselves. You can only be pleased with victory and we didn't win. We are not after 'well done' slaps on the back, we want to win."

It looked as though Fulham were on the way to a famous victory when Kevin Lock put them in front from the penalty spot after 63 minutes. But two minutes later Liverpool equalized through Ian Rush, the Welsh international. "If you don't take your chances against Liverpool, you will always be punished," Macdonald added. "We became a bit frantic after our goal and a little bit of inexperience caught us out. Liverpool are evil at punishing your mistakes."

Joe Fagan, the Liverpool manager, heaped praise on Macdonald's men. "It was Fulham's night and I'd be very proud if I was manager of that team. Fulham played like us - it is that a compliment? - and they played it better than us on the night."

"Not many teams can make me say that," Fagan said. "We had to show character and determination and in the end that's what saved us. Fulham play the game the right way. I hope it works out for them in the league".

A comfortable two-goal vic-



Thompson (left) coming to the aid of the injured party, Wright (right).

fory over Colchester, the fourth division promotion seekers, confirmed that Manchester United can scrap with the best for a cup result when it matters.

Colchester, showing determination and responding to the atmosphere of a small ground and an excited crowd, could have made it an embarrassing exit for the Old Trafford stylists. Instead, goals from McQueen and Moses earned Manchester safely into the last 16.

Ron Atkinson, the manager said: "In cup games where you need to graft we do just that now. In the league we usually win thanks to the quality of our football. Tonight we needed sweat more than style and we had it. It does not matter what players cost if their application is right. Tonight ours was first class. If you do not give as much sweat and effort at the opposition you can be on the wrong end of an upset."

Norman Whiteside went off in the first half with a strained groin. United can ill afford further injury problems, though Whiteside, might yet be fit for Saturday's trip to Leicester and Arnold Muhren also has a chance of returning after a three-match injury absence.

Alan Cork scored his 13th goal of the season for Wimbleton at home to Oldham - and earned himself a new nickname.

Dave Bassett, manager, explained: "Corkie could have had four tonight, the lads have given him a new name, 'Shovel Foot'. We talked about chipping people, but Corkie went bananas. Unfortunately he hasn't quite got the hang of it and we've told him to concentrate on headers in the future".

Wimbledon, in the last 16 for only the second time, have guaranteed themselves £8,000 even if they lose the next round.

Bassett said: "The extra sponsorship money is more than welcome to a club of our size. We now just hope that the balls come out right on Thursday and give us a nice financial reward - preferably a good London club".

Tuesday's football and rugby results

MILK CUP: Third round: Southern 2, Northumbria 2; Colchester 0, Manchester United 2; Farnham 1, Liverpool 1; Preston 0, Sheffield Wednesday 2; Rotherham 0, Walsall 1; Shrewsbury Town 1, West Ham United 1; Brighton 0; Wimbleton 3; Oldham Athletic 1.

SOCIAL DIVISION: Crystal Palace 1, Cardiff 0.

THIRD DIVISION: Burnley 2, Sheffield United 1.

UEFA UNDER-18 CHAMPIONSHIP: Group One: Scotland 0, Belgium 2.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Swindon 2, Norwich 3; Watford 0, Arsenal 3.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Cambridge FA 6, British Colleges Cup: Hull 9, York St John 3.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIP: Aberdeen 5, Heriot Watt 13; Dundee 11, Glasgow 0; Stirling 26, St Andrews 3; Edinburgh 14.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Loughborough 47, Leicester 0.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

UNDER-18 INTERNATIONAL: West Germany 1, Scotland 1.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Leicester 5, Birmingham 4.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Northampton 0, Bournemouth 4.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Loughborough 4, UCL 4.

OULTYME QUALIFYING TOURNAMENT: Belgium 1, France 1; Yugoslavia 5, Italy 1.

BRITISH COLLEGES CUP: Hull 9, York St John 3.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: United Bands 20, Scotland 1.

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Why the European No 1 is back on course to follow Jacklin

The secret papers which will help Faldo to win the Open

When Nick Faldo finally settles down for a few weeks' rest in his Hertfordshire country home later next month he will open a drawer in his study and remove several neatly-folded sheets of paper. After careful examination, during which time he will momentarily drift into a glorious dream, Faldo will replace them in the drawer. And there they will remain until next July.

Faldo has treasured those sheets of paper since 1978. They were given to him by Gerald Micklem. They are a blueprint of how to win at St Andrews. Next year, the Open Championship will be played at St Andrews. The sheets comprise a vivid description of each hole. "He is a genius," says Faldo of Micklem. "He simply sat down one day and by memory went through the course hole by hole. Virtually every hump and hollow on the greens is indicated. Even the place where the pins are likely to be positioned are noted. And there is information on where to drive the ball in order to have the best approach to each green."

When Faldo first received them they were interesting. But winning the Open then was only a dream. In 1984, he expects it to be reality. He has to believe that Faldo has learned that in order to win he must expect to win. In 1983, he has shown that he can become the first home-bred Open champion since Tony Jacklin in 1969.

Faldo actually had a chance of winning the Open at Royal Birkdale last July. Only on the last nine holes did Faldo hit putter-falter. Before and since, however, he has shown the stamp of class. Five victories in a single European season, which helped him to win a record £119,460, guided Faldo to the number one position for the first time in his career.

"Quite honestly I'm surprised by the number of wins I achieved," says Faldo. "It was an astonishing year. The peaks were wins, the norm was to finish in the top five."

What surprised Faldo most was winning the French Open immediately after his return from America. He began the year in the United States trying to force the shots, seeking success by aggression, but after a

few weeks he was back home in Ayot St Lawrence agonising over his poor performances.

"I made a few changes, but even when I returned to the States I knew I was cheating myself," he confesses. "I was taking the club outside and just chopping the ball. Through pure strength, and because the weather was reasonable, I got away with it. But it was not a good golf swing and I knew that if it collapsed it would collapse badly."

Faldo realised he needed to take a break and work on the swing. Mark O'Meara, a member of the US tour, suggested that he should take the club back more on the inside. "At first it felt horrible," recalls Faldo. "I need to have faith in what I was trying to achieve. Fortunately I happened to watch Tom Weiskopf practising - free and easy, the way I wanted to. It was all I needed to convince me that I was on the right track."

Returning to Europe with his restyled swing still in the rudimentary stage, Faldo won the French Open, the Martini International and the Car Care Plan International in successive weeks. The disappointment that he felt after the Open was immediately healed by success in the Lawrence Bailey International in which he finished with rounds of 64 and 62. Then, in September, he virtually sealed the number one position by winning the European Masters sponsored by Ebel, in Switzerland.

That last victory means that Faldo will be seen less on the European tour in 1984. He had not received the release he required from the United States circuit and he faced a fine or even suspension for playing in Switzerland.

In the end, Dean Beaman, the US PGA tour commissioner, took a lenient view. No fine. No suspension. But next season, Faldo must play 13 tournaments, instead of the recognized 10 for overseas US tour card holders. He has also been requested to appear in two events on the secondary Tournament Players Series tour.

"Basically it will mean cutting back in Europe," says Faldo. "I expect to play no more than four tournaments before the



Faldo: has a glorious dream

Open. The time has probably arrived, anyway, when I should concentrate on America. Playing out there regularly is making me harder and more positive."

In spite of his individual success Faldo regards the Ryder Cup as the high spot of the year. "For the first time in my experience, the team was a team," he says. "Everyone pulled for each other. The atmosphere on and off the course was something you could never forget."

You could see the pleasure of that week etched in Faldo's face as we breakfasted in a Madrid hotel prior to the start of the Johnnie Walker Trophy. Faldo had flown in from Hawaii. In another 10 days he flies to South Africa for the Million Dollar Challenge. Then the year will be over. Time to relax at home with his wife Melanie. Time to open that drawer and dream...

Mitchell Platts

GOLF: NORMAN ONE WIN AWAY FROM HIS AUTUMN TARGET

No clubs, bags of confidence

From Mitchell Platts, Madrid

Greg Norman arrived for the Johnnie Walker Trophy, which starts on the La Moraleja course here today. However, his clubs and his luggage, along with the bag containing the only equipment he had on the last eight weeks, followed a summer of mediocrity, by his own standards, the Australian set himself a target in late September of winning six tournaments by the end of the year. So far he has managed five.

To reach his goal this week Norman must overcome an impressive 12-man field which includes Severiano Ballesteros, Nick Faldo, Sandy Lyle, Sam Torrance and Bernhard Langer. This represents the end of European golf as well as the end of Ray Jacobsen of the United States, also competing. Norman has a confidence that is so high that even if he has to start the tournament with a set of borrowed clubs, he is convinced he will win the £12,000 first prize.

I'm told by the airline that my clubs could be in anyone of half a dozen European cities," he said. "Of course I'd be a lot happier when we're returning home. The bag are key to my return to form. I hadn't used that variety since my amateur days but since I returned to them I haven't stopped winning. I carry three - one heavy, one medium and one light - so I've always got one to suit the greens."

Norman has never been recognised as a great putter but that view must now be revised. After winning the Cannes tournament in France and the Stoltz World Matchplay Championship, he returned to his native Australia. With 10 foursomes on the last green he won the Queensland Open and the following week held from 12 feet to force a play-off with David Graham in the New South Wales Open which he won. "I never used to make those kind of puts," he said. "Now I

don't think of missing." His stroke did not let him down in last week's Kapulua tournament in Hawaii which he also won.

Norman will play two tournaments in Japan and one in New Zealand before taking a six-week respite prior to starting his 1984 campaign. He has been paired in the first round here with Ballesteros who has recovered from a chest infection. Lee Trevino, Norman's (Torres Portuguese Open) and the Argentinian Vicente Fernandez (Brazilian Open), have arrived straight from victories. Manuel Piñero and Jose Rivero, of Spain, and Jean Garaialde, of France, complete the field.

Enter Flora

Flora Goddard, aged 75, holed in one on a par three on an underexposed Park course in Shifnal. She scored her first ace eight years ago after half a century of playing golf. Britain's oldest woman to hole in one was 62.

Earlier in the day Scudamore enjoyed equally exhilarating moments on the Burnt Oak course in the Curridge Handicap Steeplechase on Burnt Oak, who won in spite of looking a trifle portly. Burnt Oak, owned by that much-loved character Brigadier Roscoe Harvey,

Norman: Spanish challenge

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All Blacks draft in six newcomers for Scots

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

New Zealand will field six new caps in the team which will play Scotland at Murrayfield on Saturday, the first of the two internationals they play on tour. Four of the newcomers are in the pack, the area where the All Blacks suffered the loss of six experienced forwards who were unavailable to tour.

All told there are eight changes from the New Zealand team which beat Australia on August 20 in Sydney, an immense turnover by any standards. The only area which remains intact is the three-quarter line, where Fraser retains his place on the left wing despite the challenge of Bruce Smith. Dean replaces the unavailable Hewson at full-back. Donald, who toured in Europe with the All Blacks two years ago, becomes the second to score a try for the team.

The new forwards are the props, McGrath and Crichton, and the locks, Braid and Anderson. The front row was the area which caused the tour management most concern in September. Crichton, the 19-year-old tight-head, has stepped in ahead of Davie. Paul Mitchell, the New Zealand manager, said he was confident the two props would settle well, since they are accustomed to playing together for Wellington. Braid, aged 23, will play at number four in partnership with Anderson, who is a year younger. Robinson, the lock of the touring team, was not considered for selection because of a swelling on his leg caused by a knock during the game against London Division last Saturday.

The test of the best coaches comes not necessarily from a series of victories but from their reaction to defeat. Bryce Ropé, the New Zealand coach, had not prepared a losing national side until Tuesday, when he beat the All Blacks lose to an admirably prepared Midland Divisional side at Leicester by 19-13.

Hitherto his record contained four wins against the Lions last summer, one win over Australia in August and four wins in the first half of the current tour of Scotland and England. He may of course, still derive his ambitions of winning the seven internationals that New Zealand play this year, but, just for the moment, he must concentrate on ensuring that the younger players learn the lessons of defeat.

For their part the Midlands have done more than just winning a game, sufficient though that may have been for those players who gave so considerably at Leicester. They have dispelled any myth of All Blacks invincibility and reduced them to the role of mere mortals,

as the team at St Andrews

had done.

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High rise rates

The announcement of a development in Cornhill in the heart of the City of London, in which a rent of £45 per square foot is being asked, highlights the continuing attraction of the City and the demand for first class office space within it.

The asking rent of £45 per square foot - the highest price yet known - may be an exception, but it indicates the prices that can be commanded at the top end of the office rental market. The figure is for the banking areas of a 30,000 square foot banking headquarters being jointly developed by Airways Pension Fund Trustees and the Worshipful Company of Grocers at 68/73 Cornhill. For the office section an asking rent of £35 per square foot is being quoted by Jones Lang Wootton, Edward Erdman and Matthews Goodman and Postlethwaite.

This price reflects the quality of the development and its position in the inner core of the City, but overall the growth in office rents has slowed considerably during the last 12 months.

An assessment to this effect has just been published in a survey by the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors and the Institute of Actuaries. Even in the City, where rents have been keeping ahead of inflation, the rate of growth has dropped to just over 2 per cent, while in the West End of London rents are at a standstill. There has been little change in actual rental values for the last quarter, and in the City of London rents for air-conditioned buildings range from £16.50 to £31 per square foot on average.

This conclusion coincides with the publication of a detailed survey of office space in the City by Savills. In their *City Office Demand Survey - London 1983*, Savills show that demand continues in the inner core, which is bounded by London Wall, Fenchurch Street and Cannon Street and to the west, extending almost to St Paul's Cathedral, but not so much in the outer zone.

The total amount of net usable floor space in the City is estimated at 40-45 million square feet and it is believed that some 9 million is on the market. Of the total about 40 per cent is in pre-war buildings, 30 per cent was constructed between the war and 1968 and 30 per cent since 1968.

Savills say that the pre-war buildings in the main are capable of being adapted to modern technology, having massive structure and high ceilings, but the buildings constructed between the war and 1968 are mainly obsolete because this was a time when developers sought to squeeze the maximum number of floors within a given height.

"Much of the 13 million square feet built between 1969 and 1982 is of indifferent quality when compared with the

high standards demanded by occupiers in the market today," they claim.

General figures indicate that the take up of office floor space in 1978 was almost double that of 1982, while 1983 shows signs of a partial recovery. It has particularly noted that there has been a distinct rise in demand since the general election, which suggests renewed confidence in the British economy and increased activity in the City.

Office supply stands at its highest level since July 1977,

giving more flexibility for the new and expanding businesses considering office space in the City.

It is interesting that there is a definite trend in the size of buildings towards larger units.

Of all present and projected developments, 72 per cent are more than 30,000 square feet and 16.2 per cent between 10,000 and 20,000 square feet.

Savills say that the latter will almost certainly be aimed at single lettings, while the former will tend to be multi-tenanted.

Another facet of the take-up is to establish who is moving into the area, and in view of the price asked for the new Cornhill banking headquarters it is perhaps not surprising that banking emerges as the leading growth area in terms of total new space occupied. British and foreign banks have taken more than 50 per cent of the new floor space and almost doubled their take-up over 1982.

But while British banks appear to be more willing to move away from the central area foreign banks - other than the large American banks - are more concerned with the prestige of a central address and are prepared to pay the higher rents required.

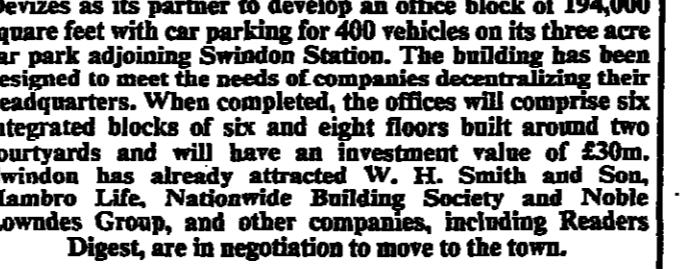
Savills' main conclusion from this detailed and comprehensive survey is that the City continues to attract the financial community as a world trading centre, but that there is now a greater demand for economical, highly efficient, flexible office space than has been evident for some five years.

Certainly the bordering boroughs, with the exception of Westminster, are proving unacceptable because of excessive and uncertain rate increases.

The survey detects renewed interest in traditional buildings that can incorporate larger floors and accommodate communications technology as occupiers move away from the image of glass clad boxes.

Savills' prediction for 1984: "Demand and consequently rents will fall for the fringe 1960s buildings and many tenants may find themselves locked in."

"Conversely, rents and demand will rise for the best buildings particularly those located in the inner core." An obvious, but inevitable conclusion.



British Rail Property Board has appointed W. E. Chivers of Devizes as its partner to develop an office block of 194,000 square feet with car parking for 400 vehicles on its three acre car park adjoining Swindon Station. The building has been designed to meet the needs of companies decentralizing their headquarters. When completed, the offices will comprise six integrated blocks of six and eight floors built around two courtyards and will have an investment value of £30m. Swindon has already attracted W. H. Smith and Son, Hamro Life, Nationwide Building Society and Noble Lowndes Group, and other companies, including Readers Digest, are in negotiation to move to the town.

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Graphic design group require personable, articulate numerate and well organized person to be involved in the production of studio brochures, leaflets, advertising material, advertising press meetings and client presentations - in short, complete co-ordination of the studio. A few key aspects of the position: A good design background either in advertising or similar creative environment is desirable. See also a knowledge of German or French.

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Perf. P.A. aged between 25 - 35 recruited by extremely busy Director of Design Studio. Experience in design studio's term shorthand and typewriting, smart appearance, initiative and sense of humour are essential for this position. High level of responsibility. Good experience at Director level is a great advantage. The visual approach will have great helpings of confidence but not self-importance.

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In return we offer an excellent salary, luncheon vouchers, discount on Thomson holidays and books, and other benefits associated with a large company. Please apply in writing with a C.V. to:

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This is a challenging opportunity for a competent and well organised Executive Secretary to join a progressive and rapidly expanding company. The successful applicant will be required to cope with a wide variety of duties, as well as to keep up to date with the latest office automation technology which has recently been installed.

The person appointed will be responsible for confidential reports and correspondence, collating budget information, detailed preparation for meetings, dealing with clients and making travel arrangements and appointments.

The role requires first class Secretarial and Administrative skills (including experience of Audio and Wordprocessing), a confident telephone manner, the ability to communicate at all levels and a sense of humor.

It is unlikely that individuals under 25 years of age will be considered since a high degree of initiative and self-motivation will be expected, to reflect M.D.'s day-to-day decisions and problems of running a busy office.

A salary in the range of £8-25K will be offered depending on experience, together with excellent company benefits, a very friendly and positive working environment by a highly professional company close to Westminster.

Please write in confidence enclosing full C.V. to: Jane Comber, Senior Personnel Officer

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York House, 199 Westminster Bridge Road,
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SECRETARY/PA

to American Lawyer

Hours 10am. to 6pm.

An efficient secretary with word processing experience is required by an American Law firm in London EC2. Good education and skills, both social and professional, are required for this position of growing responsibility, but previous legal experience is not necessary.

There is a certain amount of committee work involved plus some paid overtime. Non-smokers only, please.

Please write to:
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58, Coleman Street, London, EC2R 5BE.

INTERIOR DESIGN STUDIO IN ISLINGTON

requires experienced PA/Sec (S/h) to organise Director and staff. Salary neg.

Write with CV for appointment to:

Peter Glynn Smith,
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OVERSEAS OPPORTUNITY

Remada Hotel Dubai, U.A.E. requires

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY for the General Manager

£7,800 p.a. net.

Minimum age: 28 years.

Languages: English and German. French an asset.

The position has a wide scope and requires outgoing personality, strong contact with public relations and tourism services, and strong experience in travel. The position demands a high level of confidentiality. Applications to be of proven experience, creative and resourceful worker, with entrepreneurial skills, flexible in working hours.

Please apply with C.V. full references and photograph to:

General Manager, Remada Hotel Dubai, P.O. Box 7979, U.A.E.

See also a knowledge of German and Spanish.

Good command of English.

Banking and Accountancy Appointments

FINANCIAL DIRECTOR

Zimbabwe. c£35,000 + Car + Housing

An overseas company partly owned by a highly successful major UK public engineering group is seeking to fill this important post, based in the country's capital, Harare. The company which employs 260 personnel, principally engaged in the manufacture of boilers and associated engineering products, services a number of principal local industries. Applicants should be qualified accountants with relevant industrial experience, have extensive experience of statutory accounts and be able to commit themselves initially to a two year contract. The ideal candidate will be over 40 years preferably without young dependants and probably with previous overseas experience.

Job Ref: CLD 897

For confidential application form telephone Lorna Dinning on Newcastle (STD 0632) 328524 or forward CV to Vine House, Vine Lane, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7PU.

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Box 2111 H The Times

Public Appointments

FIFE SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND DIRECTOR

(£9,660 - £11,718)

THE ORGANISATION
The Society for the Blind, Kirkcaldy, Fife, is a voluntary organisation which undertakes Fife-wide Community Statutory functions in relation to the visually handicapped, on an agency basis.

THE POST

The Society requires a Director who will have overall responsibility for the running and welfare services for the blind and partially sighted in Fife. The Director will be responsible for the Society's affairs and will be responsible for developing and improving the services provided by the Society, in the team of five welfare officers and clerical support, will assist in achieving the objectives of the Society.

THE PERSON

Applicants should be professionally qualified and experienced to work with blind and partially sighted persons.

Salary negotiable, dependent on experience. National Joint Council conditions of service for APT & C staff applicable.

Exenses towards removal paid. Telephone rental is paid and car provided.

Applications forms and further details can be obtained from Fife Society for the Blind, 1 Tontine Place, Kirkcaldy, Fife, to whom applications must be returned no later than November 25, 1983.

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La crème de la crème

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Do you want a really absorbing, demanding yet rewarding PA job? If you are 25-40, intelligent, numerate, well presented and socially poised, prepared to work long hours and have a great sense of humour, we have a terrific opportunity for you. Your boss is a charming workaholic who will totally involve you and expect you to think as fast as he does. You should have good shorthand, fast typing and total discretion. Unlimited potential.

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Crone Corkill
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SECRETARY

Company Secretary of International Metal Trading Company in West End seeks secretary. Applicants must be numerate and have accurate shorthand and typing skills (120/60), good educational qualifications and a cheerful personality.

Salary by negotiation.

Apply in writing with C.V. to:

Company Secretary
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247 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0BU

International Appointments

University of Amsterdam

Applicants are invited for the position of Professor of computer science (m/f)

with tenure.

Applicants should have a broad experience in the software area, in particular software engineering and programming environments, with a Ph.D. or otherwise outstanding achievements in the area concerned.

Duties include:

- I. teaching, largely to students in the computer science and natural science programs
- II. research in computer science, in particular in the areas of software engineering and programming environments
- III. participate in the administrative duties in the computer science department.

The appointee should also give guidance to staff members and students involved in research and projects.

Applicants must be willing to acquire a sufficient working knowledge of the Dutch language - within two years.

The University of Amsterdam has started an independent Computer Science program in 1981 in co-operation with the Free University of Amsterdam and the University of Utrecht.

The Computer Science curriculum is designed with emphasis on applications; the program includes variants in the area of business administration, artificial intelligence and physics, besides the pure computer science variants specialising in theory, systems and software design.

Current research activities are concentrated now on two specialisms:

- theoretical computer science;
- real-time data processing and multi-processing.

The appointee is expected to extend his own research specialism in collaboration with the present staff.

Gross salary depends on age and experience and ranges from Dfl. 6561,- to Dfl. 9283,- per month (Dutch Civil Servants Code).

Applicants are requested to send a detailed resume with a list of publications and the names of three references to the Chairman of the Search Committee, dr. P. van Emde Boas, Dept. of Mathematics and Computer Science, University of Amsterdam, Roetersstraat 15, 1018 WB Amsterdam, The Netherlands, quoting number 7168, telephone 020-522 3063/522 3065.

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The positions are offered to candidates resident in the London area, Cardiff, Bristol, Manchester, the Midlands, Glasgow or Edinburgh.

The ability to communicate and to negotiate at all levels is essential together with the drive and ambition to help and maintain a successful future for both the company and themselves.

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Basic salary is £16,000 p.a. plus commissions. On target earnings potential is £16-18,000. Company car and normal expense reimbursement.

Exciting opportunity to join expanding company at ground floor level. Deadline for applications is November 25th.

Send CV to: Barrie M Johnson
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Our client, publishers of financial magazine and they are looking for someone to join their International Advertising Team, to be based at their offices in WC2. Approximately 50% of your time will be spent visiting senior executives of financial institutions in such countries as America, Canada, Australia, Japan, France, Germany, Portugal and Switzerland; both selling advertising space and promoting the company's conference business.

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The company has established trade in Europe, Canada and the Far East and is looking for an experienced person to further develop this business, in particular to implement the company's plans for opening up the USA market.

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Salary by negotiation with company car and usual associated benefits.

Apply in writing to: The Managing Director, Box 1548 H The Times.

La crème de la crème

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£11,000+

International businessman needs an extremely efficient secretary to organise his hectic life. He travels a great deal which involves complex itineraries and hotel bookings. Ability to work on own initiative and cope with a very busy, multi-national environment. Knowledge of French, shorthand, good typing and telex experience necessary. Age 25-35.

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General Appointments

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career development The subcontracting boom

David Clutterbuck reports
a major shift in employment patterns

ub contracting: now everybody's doing it. Mrs Thatcher no doubt approves. It seems that approximately one in five people who find new jobs after being made redundant now set up in business on their own, selling their skills to a variety of companies, instead of just one. And increasingly, as the economy creaks out of the recession, many of them are finding their old employers among their customers, eager to use someone who knows how the business works.

To industry observers such as Dr Annie Lessem at the City University London, this is part of a major shift in working patterns. Observers believe the era of the big firm as the overwhelmingly dominant employer is dead, or at least dying, insofar as its once overwhelming influence on employment is concerned. Most large firms envisage continued reductions in labour, even though production rates and profits increase. Even within many large companies, there is a strong movement to federalise, to break up the organization into a multitude of small states, each with substantial responsibility for its own destiny.

Against this background, the opportunities for the independent subcontractor have rarely been better. Using the effects of excess labour in recessionary times, few companies are going to forget the lesson quickly: instead of hiring full-time staff, who are difficult and expensive to get rid of, they are giving work to part-time workers, job sharers and, especially, sub-contractors. Sir Clive Sinclair, points out Dr Lessem, runs a £27m company with around 50 people - by subcontracting out as much as he possibly can.

Subcontracting has been growing for years. For example, very few companies now clean their own offices, or staff their own canteens. Now the hunt is on to determine just how many other functions can be subcontracted to outsiders. One of the notifications in doing so is the high cost of paying full-time office workers, especially in central London. The overheads companies pay for professional employees in London, including office support services, benefits and various forms of taxation substantially exceed the basic cost of us or her salary. It doesn't pay to ave people on the staff unless you ave to.

Rank Xerox received considerable publicity last year for its scheme to make headquarter staff redundant, then rehire them as independent subcontractors with a guaranteed mount of work. Other companies cross Europe have been quietly conducting similar experiments. However, Rank Xerox, which has still only created about a couple of dozen 'networks', is the only company so far to link the former employees to their old offices by computer terminals in their homes. Productivity among the networkers is higher than when they worked in the traditional manner, points out Dr Lessem, but is even higher when they cut the

business has grown so fast since the beginning of the year when he started that he had to take on new staff almost immediately. Ingrey's only regret is that he did not take the plunge sooner.

In Europe, some of the most dramatic examples come from Finland, where forestry workers have been encouraged to buy tractors and tree harvesters from their employers and become independent subcontractors. Paper company Enso-Gutzeit guaranteed the operators' loans to pay for the equipment and is delighted to see an increase of around a third in the average loads they deliver to the mills. The greater productivity lies in part when they do their maintenance, but equally important is the motivation that comes from working for themselves rather than for a large organization.

Another Finnish company, a neon light manufacturer, has set up an independent company in the middle of its factory. The operators rent their factory space and equipment, buy their materials and utilities, and receive and agreed price for their production. Not only are they now highly cost conscious, but output has gone up 25 per cent. Even larger increases in productivity have been reported from companies in some other countries, notably Spain.

This kind of subcontracting can be expected to grow rapidly in the 1980s, alongside subcontracting in general. The individual usually benefits through increased income, through all the tax advantages that come from being self-employed, and through freedom from large company bureaucracy. None the less, warns Dr Lessem, this is not the kind of working pattern that suits everybody and anyone contemplating it should seriously consider whether, after a lifetime in a large company cocoon, they are capable of earning a good living by their own wits and skill.

MARKET PLACE

Executive demand during the first nine months of the year was higher than in any comparable period since 1974 according to the HAY-MSL Index. Although the boom in research, design and development, tailed off slightly in the third quarter, the number of vacancies advertised in the media covered by the index was still almost three times that reported in the same period of 1980. Demand in general management, marketing, sales, accounting and finance slackened in the third quarter, although each continues to run high against the last ten years.

The number of vacancies advertised in PER's Executive Post in October was 46 per cent up on last year. The flow of vacancies through Jobcentres for the three months ending October showed an average increase of 26 per cent on the same period of last year. The number of Jobcentre vacancies remaining unfilled was up by almost 47 per cent.

Philip Schofield

HONOURS GRADUATES

Administration and management in Government Service Careers in the UK and overseas

Each year, the Government offers a limited number of career opportunities to honours graduates who demonstrate the potential to reach the highest levels in government administration and management. This year, for the first time, prospective honours trainees will be invited to apply for posts in the Civil Service.

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HONOURS OF TAXES
those joining the service as HM Inspectors of Taxes undergo intensive training in a wide range of business.

The Diplomatic Service
mostly concerned with all aspects of foreign affairs, members of the Diplomatic Service are posted abroad throughout the world. Diplomatic posts involve at least two thirds of their careers abroad.

House of Lords and House of Commons Clerks
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panies must be under 28 on 1st October 1983 (under 32 for Diplomatic Service) and under 35 for Honours Trainees, or an equivalent qualification, or a post graduate degree considered to be of comparable value.

CAREERS AND PROSPECTS: This minimum lower London starting salary (which is above the minimum, Promotion to Higher Executive Officer (Developmental) £9,415-£11,465) is a 2 year scale, rising to £11,700 after a further 2-4 years. More senior posts carry salaries of £24,400 and above. Initial salary and prospects are similar for the other posts. Starting salary for an Administrative Officer in Hong Kong is £8,670 rising to £18,170.

A full details and application form to be returned by 5 December 1983 to: Mr G. R. B. Watson, Personnel Manager, Aircrew Link, Brinsford, Hants, RG21 1JR, telephone Brinsford (0256) 65851 (answering service operator outside office hours). Please quote ref A/84/1.

DIRECTOR OF MUSIC AND ART

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The Royal Overseas League,

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St. James's St. London SW1.



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Please contact Mike Bryant on 01-661 0300 and send C.V. to:

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